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PAUL SEYMOUR. PERLIENRA.

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.] Letter from Mr. Clay on the Subject of slavery and Plan of Emancipation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1849. DEAR SIR-Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of yourself and other triends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upon a grave and Important question which, it was then anticipated, would be much debated and considered by the people of Keutucky, during this year, in consequence of the approaching Convention, sur moned to smend their present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to

rican Slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, o some provision shall be made, in the new Consti intion, for its gradual acd ultimate extinction?

A few general ocservations will suffice my pres ent purpose, without entering on the whole sub ect of Slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respecta ble persons who believe that slavery is a blessing, that the institution ought to exist in every well or-ganized society, and that it is even favorable to the preservation of liberty. Happily, the number who nan elaborate rejutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle, on which it is main tained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve suother portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained, and that in Alrlca, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for onrs, they would be justified in reducing the white race to slavery in order to secure the blessings which that state is

An argument, in support of reducing the Afri can race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races: but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examprove that any white nation, which had made meater advances in civilization, knowledge and a sdon than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage .-Nay further, if the principle of subjugation fou ded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!

lf, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiwho has bestowed it, we ought to fulfill all the these would require us not to aubjugate or deal unjustly by our fellowmen who are less blessed

States, movery section of them, I believe, regret he introduction of slavery into the colonies, un der the authority of our British ancestors, lament that a single slave treads our soil, deplore the nethe continuance of elavery in any of any safe, just and practicable plan for the removsatisfactory plan has been presented. When, on the occasion of the formation of our present Conthe gradual emancipation of slavery in that State was agitated, its friends had to encounter a great obstacle, in the fact that there then existed no estab hished colony, to which they could be transported. Now, by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the Western coast of Africa. that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess that, without indulging in any undue feelinga of superstition, it does seem to me that, it may have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole po been among the dispensations of Providence to pennit the wrongs, under which Africa has auffered, to he inflicted that her children might be retheir original home, civilized, imbued ed ultimately to redeem that great Continent from

was in a condition to admit of the gradual eman-ered in depth by two or three slave States, intervi cipstion of her slaves; and how deeply do I la-ment that a system, with that object, had not heen greater length of border on five States than any other cipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I lanow be nearly rid of all slaves. My opinion has Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Saudy never changed, and I have frequently publicly expressed it. I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accompowerful and growing States of Ohio. Indiana and

After full and deliberate consideration of the enbject, it appears to me that three principles of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, cautions, end gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion; nor any rash or sudden disturbance, in the existing habits of society.
2d. That, as an indispensible condition, the
emancipeted slaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And, thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such Colony, including an ontfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised rom the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the diste liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender Infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences. should be marked by extrema care and circum spection. The introduction of slaves into the Colonies was an operation of many years duration; can only be effected after the lapse of a great

I think that a period should he fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all bom before it remaining alaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviale as many objections, and to unite as many opiniona as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of the system be a little earlies or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently fixed, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860 or any other day, all born after it, I suggest should be free at the age of twenty-five but be ble afterwards to he hired ont, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a snm sufficient to pay the expenvide them an outfit for elx months after their arri-

nitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would would be estimated per capita, and not by the fee he perpetuated instead of being terminated. To eral rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colore guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those, who were to their subsistence for the first six months.

the period of twenty eight for the liberation of the who were to be free at the limited age, were from

States (I use the terma free and alave States not

in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that la their present condition. In some of those free States the penni legislation agains the people of color is quite as aevere, if no harsher, than it is in some of the alave States.—As no where in the United States are amalgains tion and equality hetween the two races possible it is better that there should be a separation, an that the African deacendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

It will have been seen that the pian I have aug gested proposus the annual transportation of all born alter a specified day, upon their arrival at the prescribed age, to the Colony which may be selected for their deatination, and that this process of transportation is to be continued antil the aepstation of the two races is completed. If the mancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky until they attained the age of twenty-eight, i would be about thirty-lour years before the firs annual transportation began, if the system commence in 1855, and about thirty-nine years, if its

peration began in 1860. What the number thus to be annually transpor d would be, cannot be precisely accertained. I beerve it atated by the Auditor that the increase that canse, and my confinement several weeks, that canse, and my confinement several weeks, during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of three and four thousand. But, as that substitution and the several manufactural increase, which was probably larger to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births. ly the natural increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduc duction and still more by the exportation of slaves, I suppose that there would not he less, probably more, than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, af ter it was in progress some years, there would

Constant diminution of the number,
Would it be practicable annually to transpor five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much lurger number. We receive from Europe annually emi grants to an amount exceeding two hundred and entertain these extravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied to dollars per head, and they embark at Euroean ports more distant from the United State than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the commercial marine, employed between Euope and the United States afforda facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate which that engaged in the commerce between L beria and this country does not now supply; but hat commerce is increasing, and by the time th roposed system; if adopted, would go iulo operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation of not less than five thousand persons to Africa, would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly iliminish the present coat of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority to he at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage, and six months outfit after the arrival of the cinigrant in Africa. Whalever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be mansported, the fund to he raised by the hire of the lib erated slave, for a period not exceeding three years will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at tifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term. Colonization will he attended with the painful effect of the separation of the colonista from their parenta, and in some instances from ther children;

ration from their parents will not be until after obligations and duties which it imposes; and they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind. It will be than we are, but to instruct, to improve and to an- far less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the transferred from a land of bondage and degradation for them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the libe rated slave to the colony, and of maintaining hin there for six months, I think, ought to he provides the States, regard the institution as a great evil to for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manner both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of already indicated. He is the party most benefit ted by emancipation. It would not be right to su al of all slaves from among us. Hitherto no such ject the non-slaveholder to any part of that ex pense; and the staveholder will have made snfh nent sacrifices, without being exclusively but cipated staves to these that fulld. The emale posed, by the Sheriff or other public agent, in eac lity. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of all children of color, after the day fixed for the commencemento the system, enforced by appropriate sauctions. would be a very desirable regulation of law to have

but from the latter it will he only temporary, as

done in most well governed States.

Among other considerations which unite in renmending to the State of Kentucky a system for with the heggin epirit of Christianity, and preper- the gradual abolition of slavery is that arising ou of her exposed condition, affording great facilitie to the escape of her slaves into the tree States and Without undertaking to judge for any other into Canada. She does not enjoy the security State, it was my opinion in 1799 that Kentucky which some of the alave States have, hy being cov If it had been, the State would er slave State in the Union. That border is the Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in kentucky from the mouth should regulate the establishment of a system of evil has increased and is increasing. Attempts to recover the fugitives lead to the most painful acirritating collisions. Illitherto countenance an assistance to the figitives have been chiefly at forded by persons in the State of Ohio; but it is he apprehended, from the progressive oppositi to alayery that, in process of time, aimilar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in th States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of rai roads, Canada can he reached from Cincinnsti

ulation of the State registered and preserved, as

a little more than twenty-four hours.
In the event of a civil war breaking out, or in the nore direful event of a dissolution of the Union consequence of the existence of slavery, Ke aky would become the theatre and bear the bru the war. She would doubtless defend herse with her known value and gallantry; but the supposed would lay waste and devastate her fair field iler sister slave Statea would fly to her succor; lint, even if they should be successful in th

demnity for the inevitable savages of the war. It may be urged that we ought not, by the grad ual abolition of alavery, to separate ourselves from the other alave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortones. The powof each slave State, within its limits, over the stitution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and ex-clusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of they find that labor more profitable, in the cultur of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may per ceive a reason la that feeling for continuing slave ry, which cannot be expected should control udgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitti cal and physical, would be greatly increased; actives to be free, at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves until they strained the same age, and this rule were continued indefided by an equal number of white inhabitants, who

race in the Constitution of the United States.

I have thus, without reserve, freely expressed be free at twenty-five, should be free from their my opinion and presented my views. The inter-birth, but upon the condition that they should be esting subject of which I have treated would have apprenticed until they were twenty-one and be also afterwards liable to be irred out, one afterwards liable to be irred out, apprenticed until they were twenty-one and be admitted of much enlargement, but I have desired at presents an endless series of course the new Constitution will be accessed of heing too early in the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising exceeding three years for the purpose of raising the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising to early in the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising the exceeding three years for the purpose of raising to constitution will be accessed at presents an endless series of glorious pictures, to cheer the heart and struck from the list of punishments been struck from the list of punishments beark will and the unsurpassed beauty and grandeur of the admitted of much enlargement, but I have desired to constitution will section? If it is not discussed at presents an endless series which any material darger. Flogging has been struck from the list of punishments been struck from the constitution will be accessed at presents and entered of the unsurpassed beauty and grandeur of the discussed at presents and its constitution will be accessed beauty and grandeur of the discussed at presents and its constitution will be accessed beauty and grandeur of the discussed at presents and its constitution will be accessed beauty and grandeur of the discussed at presents and its constitution will be accessed to the constitution will be accessed beauty and grandeur of the discussed at presents and its constitution will be accessed at presents and its constitution will be accessed be accessed at presents and its constitution will be accessed at presents and its constitution will be accessed be accessed at presents and its constitution will be accessed be accessed at presents and its constitution will be accessed be accessed at presents and its constit It will he more likely to meet with contrary re-The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed proaches. If adopted, it is to begin thirty-four or the period of twenty eight for the liberation of the thirty-nine years from the time of its adoption, as alsves, and provided, or her Courts have aluce in- the one period or the other shall be selected for terpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all Its commencement. How long a time it will take to remove all the colored race from the State, by their births free. The Pennsylvania system made the annual transportation of each years' natural the annual transportation of each years' natural hibition in the new Constitution, how can increase, cannot be exactly ascertained. After the subject of slavery come before the peother in operation some years, I not the system had been in operation some years, I not the system had been in operation some years, I not make him shameless in his degradation, President.

absolutely indiapensible. Without it, I should be utrisk and sacrifice? But these accritices are unterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation of the posing about one-fourtise population of the state, with their descendants could never live in peace, harmony and equality with their descendants could never live in peace, harmony and equality with the residue of the population. The color, pressions and pression and it is desirable that it should be fixed and personal forever prevent the two races from fring together in a state of cordial union. Social,

he exercised, that triffing loss would not be incur-red. The alaveholder, after the commencement of the system, would lose the difference la value until they were old enough to he apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most gen-

endly bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their aervices, until they attained Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of hu man life have acone compensation or alleviation. The slave-holder is generally a land-holder, and am persuaded that he would find, in the augmen ted value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization. He would also liberally share in the general benefits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction of slavery. These have been so of-ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it

character of whita labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of conunerce, mannfactures and agriculture; redressed, as far and as fast as we prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suf-fered at our hands, and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the luman

Kentucky enjoya high reapect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opin-ion, no title which she has to the esteem and adnimition of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the ploneer State in removing from he oil every trace of human slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa, within her ju-risdiction, in the native land of their forefathers. I have thus executed the promise I made, alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and l hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sensibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the queation may be considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a majority of the people of Kentuck; liut, if there be a isjurity opposed to all acheines of gradual emanhowever much I may regret it, my duwill be to bow in submission to their will. it he perfectly certain and manifest that such i majority exists, I should think it better not to agltate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a perni cious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution. If there he a insjority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to louching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future sing of Providence, the cause, which we have so much at heart, may be attended with better suc-

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to inveelf, by placing my aentiments per-With great regard, I am your friend and ohedlent

RICHARD PINDELL, Esq.

From the Warren Intelligencer. MR. EDITOR:-I have read with painful interest your leading Editorial of the 31st ult., entitled, "The Convention and the Slave question." You say, "with reference to the slave question, we have but few words to say at present. We are decidedly opposed to its being agitated during the canvass for delegates. It cannot possibly do good, and might, and probably would do harm. The friends of emancipation must

see that this is not the time to test the matier. When this subject is brought before the people to be decided at the ballot box, it should come as an isolated question, disconnected and unencumbered from every-

Now, sir, my principal object in addressing you this communication is to inquire of you when the time will come to ACT in reference to emancipation? You believe that the present is not the proper time; but er time. Will you be kind enough to tell

discussed the question of slavery. Rev. David Rice, the most prominent Presbyterian Minister in the State at that period, the conquerors of the world. was a member of the Convention. He in a labored argument (which I now have before me) attempted to prove "slavery inconsistent with justice and good policy." He certainly established his position, but it is said that a majority of two-only twothought that that was not the time to make made in 1792 continued in operation only a few years. In 1799 there was a second Convention and the present Constitution was adopted. Every one acquainted with the history of that period knows how earnestly Henry Clay, in all the ardor of youth ful eloquence, advocated the cause of gradunl emancipation. He was not a member
of the Convention, but one of his biographers says that "through the public press
and in assemblies of the people, his best
of the converted for its (the measure). clusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State. The government of each slave State is bound, by the highestand most solemn obligations to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peece, happiness, and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States, they found that labor more profitable, in the sulfuse. tion, however, thought the time had not come to rid the State of Slavery. Does of the Commonwealth if Mr. Clay's policy and proper for her interests. If she should abolish alayers, it would be her duly, and I trust that time. We are about to have a third Conshe would be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights. Her power, politication of the question of emancipation would be premature. Singular question. this! fated, it would seem, to perpetual prematurity. I beg pardon, Mr. Editor .-You intimate that the question may be discussed when it can be presented as an "isolated" one. Still a difficulty suggests itself. When will it be, when can it be, an isolabe, to say the least, not more favorable to been struck from the list of punishments George Clinton Vice President. entent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right to lence of private Individuals prompting a liberation in the latter case, without their offspring being callied to the benefit of enancipation, for which 2. The colonization of the free blacks, as they stem provides.

2. The colonization of the free blacks, as they stem provides.

2. The colonization of the free blacks, as they stem provides.

2. The colonization of the free blacks, as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition. One hundred and ninety odd thomsand blacks composition. The very labour of the very labour the very labour the continuous of the feet blacks, as they sale as a secrifice? But these accrifices are of the continuous of the feet blacks, as they sale as a secrifice of the continuous of the feet blacks, as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age inclining them to freedom, I consider a condition. One hundred and ninety odd thomsand blacks composition. The control of the contro

moral and political degradation would be the inevited be alavea for life. In the mean time, if the right einancipation, and it is desirable that that formality of a trial. This, it may be said, which Jackson received 219 and Mr. Clay constitution "should be fixed and positive or sell the elevent of the colored race. Even in the free to remove or sell the elevent of the colored race. Even in the free to remove or sell the elevent of the colored race. may cluster around it.

The cause of empacipation, I am aware, now wears rather gloomy aspect. It is period to arrive? Mr. Hale made the fol- dent. understood that the Democrats, as a party, lowing remarkable statement: are against it; and the reason doubtless is pose it. For the siede reason, unquestionten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon them extensively. They may be autumed up in a few words. We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a service and degraded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty and civil, political and social the Initial question whether the advantage of the bidgeace, the differences, the initiality and civil, political and social the Initial question whether that approves the sentence, remits the penchange of the considered by the people, they deliberately conclude that nothing should be done for the carelessness, the initiality and clearly and conscious the Initiality and the carelessness, the initiality and the carelessness, the initiality and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the considered by the people, they deliberately conclude that nothing should be done for the carelessness of slave labor; we shall elevate the social the removal of slavery. They would not be done for the carelessness of the carel the removal of slavery? They would make ing on its vitals is suffered to become more and more malignent. Sapient electors truly! Mr. Editor, I intended when I took up my pen to write only a few lines. My for whom there is no such thing as justice apology for writing so much is that wheth to be expected. er it be popular or unpopular I am a de-

E ANCIPATIONIST.

Flogging in the Navy. The practice of flogging in the navy has been the subject of debate in the Senate, with a result which we much regret, notwithstanding that some of the members who disapproved strongly of the mode of punishment, voted against the proposal to abolish it, for the reason that it came before them as an aniendment to an appropriation bill on which it was out of place. Congress has not always shown itself so fastidious in regard to the matters with which it has burdened the appropriation practice of scourging the seamen who navigate our vessels of war, that we could have readily consented to some sacrifice of strict legislative method, for he sake of its immediate abolition.

barbarity of the practite, and it will not long survive; another session of Congress, we hope, will put an end to it. The question whether those on whom we rely for faithful, willing and fearless service on the ocean, amidst the most frightful dangers of storm and battle, are to be subjected. like brute beasts, to the lash, is one which will not be long before the American people without a decision in the negative. The debate nobly. He said: very quadrupeds which bear the yoke of

show that flogging agreed better with the the ariny and in the navy, and there was dispensed with, were not alluded to.

grossly degrading nature which such men them. I feel a deep mortification, sir, in as Badger, of North Carolina, Butler, of seeing a man-one who is brave-one who South Carolina, and Yulee, of Florida, de- will die in desence of his country, either in it may be inferred from your article that fended the other day in the Senate, were the army or navy—tied up and flogged. you are of opinion that there will be a proplong ago excluded, certainly ought to be feel humiliated, sir, by such a spectacle; considered as establishing the position that and I should like to have the subject prothose punishments are not necessary to dis-'The Convention that met in 1792 and cipline. It is the French soldier's sense of formed the first constitution for Kentucky honor, and not his fear of the lash, which is appealed to as his motive of action. Under this system the French armies became

Mr. Yulee talked a great deal of nonsense in the Senate chamber the other day. about the necessity of discipline, and asked whether Mr. Hale, who moved the amend-ment dispensing with the lash, would resolve the government of the navy into a democracy. No man doubts the necessity Kentucky a free State. The Constitution of discipline; the only question is, concernmade in 1792 continued in operation only ing the best method of securing it. The government of a navy and of an army must necessarily be a perfect cespotism—yet this despotic authority has been long wielded in the French army without corporeal correction. What can he more despotic, more

poreal chastisement.

Mr. Niles said, with great force, in arguing the question on a many and average of this law, [permit-

have been highly auspicious to the interests ting flogging in the navy,] show by conclusive reasoning that there is a necessity for it, and this necessit can only be shown time. We are about to have a third Convention, and still, it is argued, that the agitation of the question of emancipation using the whip, then we have the alterna-tive presented to us to abandon the whole naval service, or to kep it up with a barbarous law of this character. Sir, I want to make the experiment-

The experiment has been so successfully made elsewhere, that to make it in the Aaron Burr Vice President, ted question? If it is not discussed at pre. American navy also cannot be attended emancipation than the one we now have, for offences against civil society in the code which says, "The General Assembly shall of almost every civil sed nation except which James Madison received 122, Geo. have no power to pass laws for the eman. Russia. Those whose recollection extends Clinton Vice President. have no power to pass laws for the eman. It was a practiced in some cipation of slaves," &c. With such a pro. hibition in the new Constitution, how can hibition in the new Constitution, how can be with the present year's growth ple as an "isoluted question?" Is it not make him shameless in his degradation, President.

constitution "should be fixed and perma- is an argument drawn from the abuse of the rest, John C. Calhoun Vice President nent." Now, Mr. Editor, if you will tell the authority. The reply is, that it is an 1836-Twenty-six States, 294 votes, of of the system, would lose the difference in value between alayers for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some inconsidence of twenty-five. He might also incur some inconsidence of the fixed and permattent" shall expire then I sue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to he apprenticed out;

The alayerinder, site the commencement of the American Sunday School which Martin Van Buren received 170, writes an agent of the American Sunday School over Harrison 97, R. M. Johnson Vice shall know what soint in futurity will be shall know what soint in futurity will be so bright that the hipes of emancipationists until they were old enough to he apprenticed out; to prevent American sailors from being which Gen. Harrison received 234, over might not be uninteresting to you. The writer

> "I may be mistaken about it, but I have they think it will be most popular to op- been informed from authority on which I can rely, that very lately a subordinate dent. ably, the Louisville Journal and Lexington officer has been tried for a violation of the Atlas have recently declared themselves peace, the exercise of which it is alleged is against it, and they course hope to carry regulated by law. And what was the re-

the removal of slavery! They would make we have regarded with this indiffer-some important external applications to the ench by the tribunals which should protect body politic, but the di-ease which is prey- them? Can we expect anything but that brutality in the officers should generate brutality in the seaman; that the seaman should feel bitterly that he belongs to a class

Even if the practice could be kept clear of these abuses, there are hundreds of instances to show that its effect is to create that sense of degradation of which we have already spoken, and which is the fruitful parent of immoralities and crimes. Mr. Hale said well in the debate-

"We have tried what the lash will do: we have tried what brutalising the sailor will do; we have tried what degradation will do; and now let us, in the name of a common humanity, appeal to these generous tars and see if there be any human nature in their hearts; let us see if they do not possess some of the elements of a high, bills, and so strong is our horror of the generous and noble character, that we may enlist in our behalf and call to our aid for the establishment of a wholesome discipline in what the Senator from North Carolina has so well termed the right arm of our national defence. Why is it, sir, that, The question has been discussed, how. while humanity is lifting up her voice, and alone shall be left to have the finger of scorn pointed at him forever, as the only man, as the only creature that walks erect with the image of God upon his countenance, that is still subjected to that degra-

> The words of Mr. Benton, who declared that he unwillingly voted against the amendment to the appropriation bill, closed the

"I am not in favor of scoreging Ameriman, are indocile to the lash in proportion to their intelligence and spirit; a high be scourged and believe that as American citizen is of as high an order of men wheat The opinion of the English Board of as were Roman citizens. Roman citizens Admiralty was adduced in the debate to were employed both by sea and by land, in nature of human beings than with horses, no scourging; that was reserved for slaves, and that it was necessary to inflict that mode of chastisement to keep up iline of a Roman. It may be that some persons discipline of the navy. The opinions of other distinguished English confidence, who have declared that in the personner of the lash might be advantageously the officers of the navy the instruments or sgents to correct the incorrigible part of The example of the French military mankind. It is better, sir, to get them out service, from which panishments of the of the navy and have nothing to do with perly examined."

Electoral Statistics

Originally, there were two persons voted for, the person receiving the highest vote being declared President, and the other the Vice President.

number of votes, and the protracted and of raising cattle, horses, sheep, and other One barrel will then sell for as much as three or exciting scenes that followed, occasioned a change of the Constitution.

There have been sixteen elections by the people, in which Virginia has elected the President eight times—Massachusetts has had the Presidency twice—Tennessee three times-New York, Louisiana, and Ohio,

New York has elected the Vice President seven times, Massachusetts three times, Virginia twice, South Carolina twice, Kentucky and Pennsylvania once each.

From 1804 to 1820, the successful Presidential candidates were nominated by Congressional Caucuses, and since then all parties have selected their candidates by National Conventions.

'The electoral Statistics are as follows: 1789-Ten States voted, George Wash. ington, President, received T7, all the votes cast, John Adams, Vice President.

1792—Fifteen States, 135 votes, which George Washington freceived 132 votes, and all that were cast, John Adams and the day will come when the wool, Vice President. 1796-Sixteen States, 138 votes, of

which John Adams received 71, Thomas Jefferson Vice President. 1809-Sixteen States, 188 votes, Thos.

hy the people, and the House, after six tion of the people will be turned to the days' ballotting and thirty-six ballots, other metals which abound in the mounelected Thomas Jefferson President, and tains. 1804—Seventeen States, 176 votes, of

flogged to death, when may we expect the Van Buren 174, John Tyler Vice Presi-

1844-Twenty-six States, 275, votes, of

127, Millard Fillmore Vice President,

INCREASE OF VOTES. The popular vote since 1828 for President has been as follows:

Years. 1828 1,162,118 1,501,298 2,402,665 2,702,549 2,575,284

The Homestead in Massachusette.
The Judiciary committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has been directed by that body to inquire into the expedency of providing by law for the exemption of the Homestead from sale under execution for debt.

Homestead Exemption is fast becoming the sentiment of the country, It will still be resisted for a time, perhaps for years, by the conservative feelings of legislators, and the conservative feelings of legislators, and fear on the part of business men that it will the extravaganca, inutility, and avil-working of operate unfavorably in the collection of charity publication societies. lebts. Enlightened christian law-givers, however, must sooner or later come to the conclusion, that it is unwise, if not barbarous, to strip even of the home that covers them, the wife and children of the man delivered a discourse from Hehrews 1. i. The whose indiscretions or misfortunes have annual report was than read, after which, the immersed him in debt; and sagacious business men, it seems to us, cannot fail finally to perceive, that to take from a debtor all he has—to knock from under his feet the last plank he stands upon—to cast out into the street, moneyless and shelterless, the steel in that service. As each man's turn occurs wife of his bosom and the children of his about twice a year, this would cover over a fifty love—is the surest way of all in which year's ministry. His subject, the conduct of Hannah, Samuel's mether, in the temple, was ever, which is one important step; the attention of the public has been drawn to the energy and ambition that are necessary to g set him to work again, and the feeling that will induce him to exert every nerve to accumulate new earnings and pay off old debts.

Though there may be no little humbug in many of what are called the "philanthropic movements of the day," there can be none in that legislation which is manifestly humane—and of this character, most truly, is that which has for its object the inalienability of the Homestead for debt.—Cin.

To the President, Directors & Co., of the Boston and California Mining and Trading Company:

General Present this treatise on mining and bility of the Homestead for debt. - Cin.

Wheat, oats, corn, rye, and all other cereal graine grow luxuriantly. In the more southern parts of the country, the fruits of the tropics flourish side by side with those of the temperate zone. The forests yield a large supply of tim-

ber, no: only for the more ordinary purposes of life, but also for ornamental uses. The grape flourishes in unequalled luxuriance, and both in climate and geographical features, California resembles the wine countries of Europe. The sugar-cane grows so readily, that the southern part of Calfornia will, ere many years shall elapse, furnish sufficient sugar for the consumption

of the whole territory. The pasturage afforded by the country is of the most luxuriant description, and is Apples: capable of sustaining immense numbers of domestic animals.

The vast herds of cattle and horses which ted, and every kind of agricultural pursuit will receive an impetus which will make California 'the exhaustless granary of world.

The wild animals of the country will for many years yield a large supply of pelsupplies of excellent food.

The numerous varieties of the feathered

The rivers and lakes will vie with the ocean among the best specimena, and they were not in affording supplies of piscatory food; and in short, the resources of nature alone will. for years to come, keep famine from the doors of the most indigent.

The water-power of the country will afford every facility to the manufacturer, cotton, silk, hemp, and flax, of California, will be woven in her own looms. The mines and mineral deposits will

give employment to thousands of indus-1809—Sixteen States, 188 votes, Thos. trious men, and when the present feverish Jefferson 70, Aaron Burr 73. No choice anxiety to dig gold shall subside, the atten-

United to all these natural advantages, is the unsurpassed beauty and grandeur of the budded in the spring as soon as the bark will

of men who will mainly people and govern or fall. Scions cut the previous fall or winter

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN KENTUCKY .- I have thought is describing a naw school which he had organsed where none had aver before axisted:

"Some of the children walk from four to five which James K. Polk received 170, over Mr. Clay 64, Geo. M. Dallas Vice President.

1848—Thirty States, 290 votes, of which Gen. Taylor received 163, and Lewis Cass 127. Millard Fillmore Vice President. ment of this school, could be present on these ccasions. I rejoice that I have been privileged to be an instrument in getting up this school, for I believe that it will result in more glory to God, and good to man, than any other chris-tian effort that could be davised for this com-

minilly.

"I suppose you have a prayer meeting in your city especially for the interest of Sabbath schools. I bessech you, present the claims of this mountain Sabbath school to that meeting. And now, in behalf of these poor children, deprived of many of the rich blessings which the children of your Sabbath schools enjoy—who have a naw or anioved the privilega of such a never saw or anjoyed the privilega of such a school before who have no apiritus! guides qualified to lastruct them in the way of salvation—and also in behalf of their poor ignorant parents, who are looking on the movement with leep interest and amazement-I desire to prosent our united and sinears thanks."

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK PUBLISHING SOCIE-TIES.—A pamphlat has been issued in Phila-delphia, attributed to a clerical bookseller of that eity, with this formidable title: "An Appeal to the Christian Public, on the evil and impolicy of the church angaging in merchandise; and

BERGEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY -The anniversary of this auxiliary to the American Bible Society was held at Hackanmok, New Jorney. on Theeday morning, Rav. Mr. McFsrland, presiding. Rev. J. M. M'Auley, of this city. Rev. S. I. Prima, one of the Secratarles of the American Bible Society, made an earnest appeal for increased interest in the work. The Thursday lecture in Dr. Frothingham's

dredth occasion on which Dr. Pierca had offici-TREASURES OF DIVINE TRUTH .-- A handsome copy of the Holy Scriptures, says the Bee, has

church, in Boston, Fabruary let, wee the hun-

Mining and Trading Company," hy John Mears, of Dorchester. Wa have been permit-

been presented to the "Boaton and California

the search for hidden treasure. It is the best that has fallen under my observation. Accept to try the Potent to contents, below to structions—and may the blessing of God, its Anthor, attend your efforts to obtain durable Yours, traly,
JOHN MEARS.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1848.

The Treasurer of the American Bibla Society acknowledges the recaipt of five hundred dol late from George Dugles, Esq., of Donglas Farms, now in London, through Rav. Doctor Phillips, for the supply of these destitute of the Scriptures in New York.

# AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND,-Mr. Barry, of the Mt. Hope Nursery, and the Horticultural Editor of the Genessee Farmer, writing from London to that paper, makes the following remarks in regard to American and English

Large quantities of American apples have been brought into Liverpool recently, but the most of them have been of indifferent quality, roam the hills and plains of California, and badly gathered and picked, and hence they do not command high prices, nor do us any credit—nor can the shippers gain by the operation. There is an unfailing market here for our When a more industrious and thrifty race orchard products, but to make the shipment of shall take possession of the vacant lands Jefferson and Burr, having each the same which now invite the settler, the business hand-picked and packed in the best manner. useful animals, will be immensely augmen- four; and the fraight, which is the great item, will be no more on a barrel that will sell more readily for \$5, than one that will bring \$2.-Many of the applea I see here cried up as 'nlea American apples, 'beautiful American apples,' &c., would scarcely sell at all in our market, yet they are sold here at 3 to 6 eants sach.

The English people have fairly given up growing applee for market, unless it be Codline, &c.,

tries, while the elk, the deer, the hare, and that come in early for cooking, and Beaufins, many minor quadrupeds, will furnish large &c., for drying. Thay see it will be impossible for them to compete with Amarican orehardists.
Yesterday I axamined two or three hundred variatles in the fruit rooms of the London Hortitribe will do their part in yielding food of the most dainty quality.

The sea will supply inexhaustible quantities of the most delicious shell-fish, and the pearl oyeter will yield a double treasure.

The numerous varieties of the leading food of the most dainty quality.

The sea will supply inexhaustible quantities of the most delicious shell-fish, and the pearl oyeter will yield a double treasure.

Fall Pippin, and Rhode Island Greening, were not the heat ancelment, and they were not among the seet specimens, and they were not half the size we grow them. The most esteemed varieties pointed out to me, by Mr. Themrson, such as Pearson's Plate, Wormsley Pippin, Pomme Royal, [not our Fomme Royal] Golden Harvey, Sturmer Pippin, &c., are small Inferior looking things—in alze from that of a small Pomma Gristo that of a Siberian Crab, but they are generally harder and richer than our part of the control of the are generally harder and richar than ours. The Nawtown Pippin and Roxbury Russet come nearer the English taste than any other varieties wa cultivate. I had some Narthern Spy and Meion with me, that I have here now in London in fine condition. Thay have elicited the admiration of all who have seen them — There are indeed no such apples to-day in Eagland. The Northern Spy may be sent to Covent Garden market, just as well as to Fulton or Washington markets, New York.—Ohio Cul-

> SPRING BUDDING AF FACTY TERRS.-- It may not be generally known that fruit-trees can be

inasmuch as one year's growth of the bud is But I count most of all upon the race obtained in advance of those budded in summer

and the factor of the contract of the contract

duned to subseribe.

## The Twenty-Afth of April.

Friends, remember that this important day te rapidly approaching. For the sake of the cance, for the aake of the State, it is essential that all parts of the Commonwealth be well represented at Frankfort. Let there be no delay. Iloid your meetings at once. Choose your delegates or make arrangements to go yourseives. The larger the number the better. We want to have the voice of the people uttered, and uttered with clearness and decision.

### Who Shall Begint

A friend writing from one of the most wealthy and infinential counties of the State says, "there are many friends of Emancipation here, but, unfortunately, each one depends upon some other to make the first move."

So is it in other sectious. Men are waiting for other men to act. Mr. J. waits for Mr. R., while Mr. R. patiently waits for Mr. J., and the cause aomewhat impatiently waits for both.

Have you not sufficiently illustrated the beauty of patience? Patience, we admit to be a very lovely virtue, but it can hardly take the place of earnest activity. Milton save with trnth: 'They also serve, who only stend and wait;'

but the old here attered this thought, not becance he would find excuse for inaction, but that he might obtain comfort in his state of involuntary inaction. The stern petriot had lost his sight in coasequence of his ceaseless labors for liberty and right. When we have worked as Milton worked, we may rest as Milton rested. Friends, wait no longer. Mr. J. cell upon

Mr. R. this very evening and propose action .-Perhaps you may meet bim coming to call upon yon to make the same proposition. All the better. Each will be cheered by the interest of the other. Cali a meeting of your neighbours. Discuss the matte: freely, thoroughly. Put atrong, convincing arguments toto every man's hand. Do you say you have no documents for distribution? Let ue know and we can supply

We have at this very time on our table pamphiet full of information, etrong in argument, admirable in style, stirring in sppealjust such a pamphiet as we should like to have placed in every bonse in Kentucky. Will you heip us in placing a copy in every house?

Tima is precious; the call is urgent. The caose of humanity pleads for action; shall it plead in vain?

# Slavery and White Laborers.

We understand that strenuous efforts ore made in some parts of Kentucky to array poor for their daily bread, against the emancipation cipation party should succeed, their condition will be materially injured; that insteed of holding a position of respectability to society, they will become a low and degraded caste. They are told that while slavery exists, all meniel services will be performed by blacks; but when slavery shall be done away with, the poorer class of white people will have to engage in those services and will thereby be injured and disgraced. Siavery is thus represented as the friend of the poor white man and freedom is

it be true that the white laborer finds in slavery a friend-in freedom a foe; for if this be so, we might as well cease from further effort in behalf of freedom.

You say that ir staven were abolished menial labors would devolve upon poor white people. You take it for granted, when making bis assertion, that ail the blacks are to be removed from the State, for if they remain here even as free men, noon them would fall many of the same labors which they now perform.

But admitting that all the blacks should be should exist in the State, and, consequently that labor of every kind should devolve apon them, would they thereby be degraded and disgraced?

We answer with ail confidence and enrnestness, no, by no means. No labor was ever known, no labor can ever be known, possessed of power to diegrace a man. Idieness may disgrace a man, and crime may diegrace him, but labor, honest labor, never.

What, say you, is not a man degraded by menial occupations? Ah, there is the difficulty; menial occupations, i. e., as the word implies, the occupations of menisis, of servants, slaves. Because certain labors have chiefly been done by sloves, therefore they are regarded as slavish or menial occupations. Here we have one tilnstration of the dark influence of slavery; it has placed its foul mark upon labor, and hence labor is regarded as degraded and degrading .-The degradation is in slavery not in labor.

Suppose that insteed of seeing the labors. which you cail menial, performed by alayes you had been accustomed to see them performed by persons beloved and respected, would those lebors be considered by you either as degraded or degrading? Or, to bring the matter nearer home, are there any labors, whether called menial or not, which you would shrink from Frankfort. performing for one beloved and respected, n father, mother or sister? Or would you conalder yourself disgraced by performing such inst., to appoint delegates to the meeting on the labore? Surely not. Wby not? If labor, any 25th April. labor, be degraded in itself, then its performance must be degrading, under any ctrcumstances. under all circumstances. If labor be defiling. then all who lebor must be defiled. If the degradation be inherent in labor, it must always inhere, and every laborer must partake of the

dagradetien. But it is not inherent. Whatever degradation attaches to labor to the result of accidental association. Sever it from its unnatural and unhallowed association, and it stands forth in its native character stainless and honorable.

Let us present a simple fact in illustration of this statement. One of the most eminent, necful and honored bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was occustomed all his tife to perform the menial labor of brush- the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen ing his own boots. Was the venerable man degraded thereby? , Was he disgraced by the Secretary. W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n. labor? Certainly not. The labor, in this instance, had no slave-merk npon it, and it wes respectable, honorable labor.

days we had a classmate, whose mind glowed The great object of the committee will be to with high and holy ambition. He sapired to publish valuable pamphiets and essays for disreach the heights of intellectual and moral tribution through the State. From many quargreatness, but the hand of poverty pressed ters applications are continually made for facts heavily upon him. What should be do? Give and statistics bearing upon the subject of emanup the eagar purenit, renonnce his fond hopas? Oh no; that would be death. To science and now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful oh no; that would be death. To science and sound learning he had consecrated mind and heart. With the whole-souled devotion of youth he had offered his vows and the vows youth he had offered his vows and the vows youth he had offered his vows and the vows of labor, and so reducing the price of labor, and so reducing the standard price of labor, and so reducing the price of labor, and so the mesna of intellectual progress? No rich publisher of the Examiner, will meet with relatives atood near with ontstretched arm and prompt attention.

THE EXAMINER please to call them. By unwearled toil and enough to enable him to enter the oldest nnias respectable and as respected as the proudest and most gifted of his associates.

Say you that that young man was degraded nobled by him.

and respected by ali.

man is more respected in the siave than in the freedom. free States? Let facts answer. What to the test of the regard paid to man? Is it not the In reply, let us compare two of the old States of the Union, Massactiusetts and North Careling. In 1840 they had mearly the same popu-Continuent burd you not waitedleng saough! lation, not varying much in eliber State from 700,000. In both States there me poor white people; in whith are the poor end their children most respected? Messichusethilaava to her mor, "Intelligence is power. It is right that your children should be aducated und thus have s fair chance with the children of the rich. will build school houses therefore, and educate

your sons and daughters." The promise is fulfilled, and out of her whole population. Massachusetts had in 1840 about 4,000 men and women who could not read, and those mostly foreigners. And how does North Carolina treat her poor" Flattern them, telks to them of the dignity of white people, and enffers their children to grow up in gross ignorance, without the power to spell a word in the Bible or decipher a line of the Constitution of the Union. In 1840 North Carolina had about 50,000 men and women unable to read.

And now, reader, tell us is which of th two States you think the poor man is most esteemed. la the one in which his mind is developed, and he is made a man, or in the one

in which he is doomed to perpetual childhood? You cannot long hesitate in answering. The difference is too marked to permit of doubt and uncertainty. But why such difference? The one is n free the other a slave State. In the one you see freedom's care for the poor; in the

other, you see slavery's care for the poor. Judge ye then which is the friend and which the foe of the laboring white men. We cutrent you to weigh this subject well. By your selfrespect and your desire of the respect of others; meditate iong and thoroughly upon the question iberty's friends, and to become earnest advocates of emancipation, we will confess that we have overrated your desire for mental and moral your chains. But we have no feers of such a enit. You will think wicely and " well.

The Knexville Tribune. The article, which we have placed in another column, from this valuable paper, will be reed From this article t will be seen that the spirit of emancipation is not confined to Kentucky. but is winging its way over our beautiful sister State, Tennesace. We hail every such indication with gratitude and joy, for we believe, as we believe in our own existence, that the cause of emancipation is identified with social prosperily and human happiness. The cause a period, but that final and entire success will

the ultimate cetablishment of right and justice throughout the world. Work on then, friends. Let no obstacles dishearten. Onward in faith and hope. I'ray well. Let the earnestness of your exertions

# attest the sincerity of your wishes. An Earnest Friend of Emancipation. We have received a letter from a friend i

Bonrbon county, enclosing ten dollars for the publication and distribution of volumble doenments. Warm thanks, we return for this piedge of interest in the good work. The money shail be used in accordance with the wish of the

Friends, throughout Kentucky, be np and doing. Let us see to it, that our fellow-citizens in every county, town, and precinct of our beloved State, have the means given them of farm iag a correct opinion on the great subject. Let pamphlets containing facts and statistics be spread broad-cast, that no man may tinve ignor-

The Coming Convention at Frankfast. A meeting of the friends of Emancipation in Christian county, is called for the t0th inst., to be held in Hopkinsville, to send delegates to

The friends of Emancipation in Boyle county. are to hold a meeting at Danville, on the 17th

Corresponding and Executive Com At a meeting of the friends of emencipation, held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Renben Dowson appointed secretary, the foliowing gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to

eniarge their number and fill vacancies: Wm. Richardson. Reuben Dawson. Patrick Mazcy, David L. Beatty, W. P. Boone, Bland Baliard,

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28. Lewls Ruffner and Jomes Speed were added to Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Correct

R. Dawson, Secretary. , From the foregoing notice it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed Take another illustration. In our school-boy by the friends of emancipation in Louisvilla.

must be paid. But whence should be obtain Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymonr,

cipation. Those applications, we trust, will

Mr. Clay's Letter.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this interesting and important letter .versity in the Union, to charish there the fond. The plan of emancipation which Mr. Clay est dreams of his youth. There he sat side by offers may or may not commend itself generally side with the heirs of wenlth, engaged in hon- to the friends of the cause; but whether his orable competition with the children of genius, plan be adopted or not, his letter will have a wide, lasting and beneficial influence. The by his labor? Far, far from it. Instead of and heerts of thomsands who could not otherbeing degraded by his labor, his labor was en- wise be brought to reflect upon the subject of enuncipation. But the great merit of this And so it must ever be. Tear off from labor document consists, as it seems to us, tn its clear clerk's office of the District Court of the U. twised around it and let it be seecciated with of slavery and of the practibility of its removal. in the year 1843—that it was printed in Cinintelligence and jutegrity, and it will enjoy the No veil of sophistry is thrown over Mr. Clay's cinnatt—and that it was published in Louisville, honor with which the Creator designed itshould mind to hide from his view the repulsive fea- by "W. S. Brown," 1849. So our copy is fresh be crowned. In the geniel nir of freedom nioue tures of the slave system. He recognises and and awest from the press. Who is "W. S. can labor brenthe freely, and the laborer walk admits its character as a system of oppression, Brown," of our fair city? He is not quite as flung indignantly into the fire by the advocates forth to the dignity of manhood, respecting all and rejoices that en opportunity is presented to celebrated in the book publishing line, as Harreasoning, you believe that the laboring white and of proving herself the sincere friend of the happiness of knowing a very large portion

neu, a man among men? And where are impolicy of agitating the subject of emancipawhat ground the Journal occupies just at present, for though daprecating discussion and favorable in this city as in Cincinnati. egitation, it is eimost delly disenseing end agitating the exciting question; but we auppose ther the ground which it would wish to be understood as occupying is that of opposition to Mr. Josish Priest may argue one's self na-

Ciav standa. What reason has the Jonrael for this ciaim hie time for the discussion of the question of weil that his letter would be read with avidlty very fact that he has written at this time in regards this time as the fit time for discussion. But, says the Jonrnal, Mr. Clay expressly admits that if it be perfectly certain and evident opposed to discussion, the subject should be dropped, and therefore he virtually admits the impolicy and impropriety of discussion now.

The Journal affirms that it is. On what author the action of the Legislature has been bitterly companions, but somehow it will happen that is to be one of a series. "The interest of nondenounced, not in one or another part of the we sometimes get hold of one that is nn awful slaveholders in the slavery question." Such is by your love for your children and your cesire State, but in many, we may say almost all sec- bore. We hope Mr. Josiah Priest will not think its heading. "The idea prevails extensively," their indignent constituents that the action of when we say that the bookcanse. These men are told that, if the eman- of freedom. And if after due dellieration, you the collected wisdom of Kentncky has been do not determine to enroi yourselves among antirely misnaderstood, and that it really meant is not the greatest bore we ever saw in print. nothing? Yes, we are seriously told that, if but of all the books we ever saw, it combines we will corefully examine the most objections- absurdity and silliness in the most abundant bie resolution, we shall find it meant nothing! And such is the neeful and highly honorable manner in which the honorable Legislators of we have not yet been shie to decide. cnooing subjects with which as legislators they pages induced us to believe that it was only the lows:-

We cannot see the force of this reasoning .-

posed to the discussion of the subject of eman-

We believe that, so far from being opmosed to the discussion of this great subject, e met desire discussion, and desire it at this very time.

We believe, moreover, that Mr. Clay regards irradiates with his corporeal presence. the present as the very time for discussion, and of facilitating discussion and giving it a right

The eagsrness with which his letter is sought attend it, we no more doubt than we doubt and labor. He only praya truly who labors subject of alavery has been thoroughly diacassed, and of the result of that discussion we

> We would not induige in premature or unand magnitude of the difficulties necessarily ettendant upon great social changes, hut our hearts are cheered, and wa cannot represe our day is dawning upon our beautiful State .well; your labor shall not be in vain.

> Mewitt's Doguerreetype Gallery. We know of no pleasanter place in our city to while away a half hour, than our friend Hewitt'a sic bave all the appliances at hand; and those who love cheerful conversation, if (as fortunately for him seldom happena) the proprietor is disengaged, are sura of a treat; but above all, the exquisite specimens to be met with at every turn, show the perfection which has been attained in which the artist transfers the features of his vieitors to the enduring material on which they are to remain forever. We advise such of our friends to call at Mr. Hewitt's-they will be sure not to

Our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. Henry M. Bullilt, has been tendered and has accepted the the Transylvania University. Dr. B. for two yoears occupied a chair in one of the St. Louis advantageous to the students who resort thither, the delectable log clan, Joelah Priest. and advance his already very desirable reputation as a successful and able teacher of Medicine.

men were characterised, during their connection with the Institute.

Both the Law and Medical Departments of

dny, where he will remain a day on the invited guest of the town. He expects to reach Charles.

Strictures ou Abaiitionism. which, in shining gold letters, were the words the institution to purchase copies. We do not And as to the price of free labor in the South ought to have.

The first queer thing that struck us in looking into the book, is that it was entered "in the posed on them. We protest against any sen-Kentucky to become the pioneer in the great per, or Carey, or Cadell, or Longman, or Miller, of the men and women, boys, girls, and dogs in reading of such a book. We have read with no little wonder the com- the city of Louisville, we never before heard of ments of the Lonisville Journal upon this let- the publisher of this book. Mr. "Brown," enjoyment of rights and privileges which will ter. The editors claim that Mr. Clay occupies being rather a "green hand at the bellows," enable him to stand ou a level with his fellow- the same ground with them in regard to the will pardon us for offering him a bit of advice, namely, that, hereafter, when he wishes to anch rights and privileges most fully enjoyed? tion. We perhaps do not clearly understand knock emancipation wito a cocked hat with a book, he can get it printed on terms quite as to all lovers of the "idle trade:"

> The author of the book is "Josian Pricat." Who is "Josiah Priest" of the Northern District of New York? Although not to know the agitetion of the subject at the present time. known, yet we must plead guilty to precisely On this ground, we presume, it claims that Mr. that much ignorence: Josiah will pleasa to take notice that we here looked into his book, tn whitch, as Pepys caid of Evelyn's book on If Mr. Clay does not think the present a suita- Solitude, wa do not find "much excess of good matter." We are serry for it, but candor commancipation, why does he discuss is? If he pela us to say to Josiah this book considered thinks the time ineppropriate for agitation, with reference to its ilterary qualities, to its why does he not keep silent? He knew very style, its logie, or its learning, is not exactly the foremost book in all the world. Whether it in every port of Kentncky, and would give rise be considered as ansessay on biblical criticism' to general discussion, universal agitation. The la slashing distribe against pestilent emancipatiouists, a genealogical romance, or an effort to favor of emancipation is proof positive that he Pickwickisnize the scriptures, it fails to reach that pitch of absolute perfection which its excelient author designed it should hold in the admiration of all the generations between this that a majority of the people of Kentucky are and that day on which the heavens shall melt with fervent heat.

There is nothing uamixed in this world unless it is the absurdity of some men. Every side. I say "a disposition in the public mind;" "If it be perfectly certain and evident," says Mr. every honey-pot there is sure to lurk a portion | unfettered in their thoughts and in the expres-Clay. Well, is it perfectly certain and evident? of wormwood. Stamboats are good traveiling sion of them through the press, still write for conveyances, but they sometimes blow up and living readers, and, (anless deficient in common ity? We should be glad to learn what proof knock passengers itto chaos. Boots keep one's sense,) upon such subjects as those for whom the Journal has of the correctness of this as- feet comfortable, but occasionally they produce they write are more or less interested and ready sertion. Will it adduce the authority of our corns. Rain revives the parched earth, but Legislature? Very poor enthority, in our sometimes it pours down so long that it drowns

Kantucky employ themselves at Frankfort, dis- glariag and nasurpassable silliness of some the attention of all slaveholders. It is as folneve no right to meddle, end passing resolutions silliest book in the world, and just as we were which mean needing:

about to adopt that conclusion, and to stick to if through this. If this, we were once to light now pronounced by men who voted for them, on a concatenation of the most unsurpassed as meaningless and nbenrd, be brought forward absurdities, and then our opinion would change majority of our fellow-citizens most earnetly epistle or the result, provided he in the mean-

There has been much discussion in reletion that his letter was written in the hope at once to the diversities of human color, and the infinence of physical causes in the production of these diversities. Philosophers like Pritchard and Lawrence, have labored long and learnedly shows that he was not mistaken. It is heiled to prove the unit, of the race and to account throughout the State as a timely address. It for the blackness of the negro. But until Mr. has given a new impetus to the spirit of invest Josiah Priest took this subject in hand, it was to all the learning and science in the world.-Listen to how Josiah accounts for the blackness reasonable exultation. We know the number of the negro: He says that Providence "supermother," in a "supernatural manner," making emotions of hope and joy. The eigns of the them just what be pleased. He made Japheth times seem to us most propitions. A bright white, a color nullka the set hue of his parents, especially to those living in East Tennessees while he made Ham black as the driven char-Friends, be of good courage. Work on-work coal, or the account spades. Having thus acvery pieasently node these words: "This solucolor, we trust will be acceptable." Oh, yes, certainly, very cooptable, Mr. Pricet. Your

seconnt of the matter to just the thing. You have hit the nail on the head. This discovery found to be suited to the genius of the people will certainly importalise you. There is a projedice in many minds disparaging to the contrative powers of Jackasses .-If a booby arise in any neighborhood, he is them? Every one knows that the chief proimmediately called un am. Now, it to donbt- ducts of the South will not yield even a moderless true that Jacks are very foolish animals nie return for labor with us. Negroes are not but we shall head eforth contend fiercely against needed by us to grow corn and wheet and oats. their being consistered the most foolish of ani- Employed to that way, they will scarcely food male. Stace per londs. Mr. Pricet's acquaintance and slothe themselves, if they do that. It is we are convinced that we might wage a very proverbial, too, that East Tennessee has a pethat Jacks are the nawisest of creatures .- purposes; and if I anderstand the facts of the the fooliahness of the head they ornament. If excallence of free labor over sleve lebor ta menthe size of the ears were always in an inverse lifest. In the course of his argnment, the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in ratio to the size of the brein-if vacuity of brain "Union" makes this averment: "Whenever were aiweys insignated by the longitude of the slave labor become less valuable than free labor, ears, then Mr. Jaliah Priest would be nader no slaves will be liberated." I do not doubt that Medical Schools, with eminent credit to himself.

Inecessity to purphase nightcaps, as he would that time has arrived in this section, if not in the is a gentlemen of unusuel vigor of mind, and have a pair of engeniar appendages which has the other divisions of Tennessee, In many inhis acquirements are both profound and exten- could draw over the top of his head so effect. stances, the slave is known to be an absolute tax sive. We have no doubt that his occession to nally that a "dradful bed cold in the head" upon the owner; and it is probable that he is the Trannsylvania Institution will prove highly would be a complaint that would never afflict more or less so, in all instances. Why, then,

Perhaps some (four readers would be pleased

the sale of the book are perambulating the advantage they are to resp from the reduction of Massachusetts has an absolute, as well as a rel We were presented with a book of over four State, taking advantage of the excitement on the price of cotton? and, in order to that reducinnedred pages, n few days ago, on the back of the subject of slavery to induce the advocates of tion, from the ebolition of slevery?

"STRICTURES ON ASOLITIONISM." This is a very think the pro-slavery useu in Keutucky are How does the existence of slavery serve to keep fascinating title, and in truth it is a title that siaful men that every one should require them it up above the average price of free laborat the we have not the power to resist. So we pitched to perform a peunance so cruei as the reading of North? Simply, if at all, by degrading labor into the book, and found it to be pretty well Mr. Josiah Priest's book. As Mr. Priest says, by fastening a stigma apon it; by so bringing it printed; In addition to which it has all those they did not perpetrate the great atrocity of into partial contempt, that a white man has to ciliatory, that it will win its way to the minds external graces which "books that are books" stealing away the negroes from their homes in be paid a enm greater than that paid at the North Africa, and therefore it is hard they should have in order to reconcile his mind to the edium of the dreadful enree of reading such a book im- his task. Admit, then, that sinvery does enteuce in which all semblance of mercy is want- the expense of the degradation of labor itself. the deadly associations which slavery has en- recognition of the essential wrong end lajustice States, for the Northern District of New York," ing. Such a sentence would be denounced is the southern free laborer to be expected to against Kentucky pro-slavery men were they required to read Mr. Priest's leaden lucubratious. We predict that nine-tenths of the copies of this book which are sold in this State will be of slavery. Kentucky slaveholders are men of sease, and no man whose silliness does not how the poor white man is looked upon super-But will you now say that, in spite of all work of redressing the wrongs of centuries, or Galignani, for, sooth to say, though we have untarily undergo such refined torture as the country. He can never hope to rise to the true

As we have given our readers a specimen of the biblical criticism of Mr. Priest, it is but fair enough accounts for the fact that the free dayvolume with some rhymes, of which the unboined are the six first lines, which we commend

il lovers of the "lune ther good or bad, Here ends our labor, whether good or bad,

# A Subject for the People

the Nashville "Uaton" of the 16th ult., containing a long and able editorial upon "The interest of non-sleve owners in the slavary queation," has been placed in my bands. With its party bearings I have nothing to do-for in my discussion of the subject, I am resolved to know acither Whig nor Democrat. Its leading idea seeins to be "the importance of the tesue" presented in the slavery question; and its leading purpose, to draw the attention of southern read-'at no distant day." Aside from the intellec-

to investigate. The immediate object of the "Union," ts humble opinion. Why, is it not notorious that the farmer's crops Books are very pleasant pointed out by the caption of the article which own eyes. are interested in the question; whilst those who are not each owners mey look on with indifference as to the result." In endeavoring to prove proportions. Whether it is more silly than tion of southern States, have a personal interest absurd, or whether it is more absurd than silly, in perpetuating the institution of slavery, he has made a candid admission, which is worthy

[The italics and capitals are my own.] "Slevery once existed in these very northern States, where opposition to it now prevails with most force. It was not abolished becouse it was to prove that the people of Kentucky are op- until we read a little further on and were forced litical evil-that is, BECAUSE IT WAS ASCERTAINED again to pronounce in favor of the pre-emi- THAT SLAVE LASOS WAS LESS PROFITABLE THAN made, it became a matter of self interest to proonr mind on this interesting point, we shall vide for the abolition of slavery, and the shackies of the friands of education every where. and great pleasure in informing Josiah by fell from the colored man, simply because his owner could make more money by employing free Inborers.1

I have no doubt that in the assertion that slevery was abolished in the northern States, not bethem that it was a political evil, injustice is done them. It would be nucharitable to attribute to the motives of errant seifishness alone. in the humane work of emancipation which tigation. This spirit will not rest until the somewhat dark, tangled, and perpiexed. He that they considered slavery to be both morally solves the whole mystery with infinite ease, and politically wrong, end that, moved by the thne showing that nnaided genius is anperior joint, harmonions influence of these two considerations, they abolished it. The admission of the "Union" is, however, both truthful end important, that "experience and investigation intended the formation" of Ham and Japheth, satisfied them, that slavery was "a political the sone of Noah, "in the womb of their evil;" that is, "that elave labor was less profitabie than free iabor." Now this is an important fact to slaveholders,

> where sleve labor in less velueble than it is counted for the dasky hae of Ham, Mr. Priest lubor is not always, at all times and in all piaces, more profitable to the employer than slave labor; tion of the mystery of the origin of the negro's that it was because the soil of the northern States is adapted to grain growing and pastnrage ruther than the production of cotton, rice and sugar, and because mannfacturing pursuits were and the character of the country, that they abolished slavery. Do not the same causes operate now in East Tennessee, that then influences successful contraversy against those who assert | culiar adaptation by neture to manufacturing Length of ears is not on unerring indication of cose, it is in manufacturing, that the especial should be be kept in bondage?

to see the title of Mr. Priest's book. Here it is: the interests of the northern and southern States Eighty-one young gentlemen received the degree of M. D. last Monday evening. The Faculty speak in high terms of the attention, study and gentlemanly demeanor by which these young and gentlemanly demeanor by which these young and gentlemanly demeanor by which these young are interested as a strong of the street of several as a strong of the strong of the street of several as a strong of the strong hie Character as sell in Ancient as in Modern certainly erroneons. The true interest of one from all contemplation of the fortunes that member of the body politic, must be that of all await us, but those fortunes with a proced that we contemplate the second that the second tha is the title of the wonderful book, the object of which is to prove from the Bible that Negro Slavery is in accordance with a special state of the control o Both the Law and Medical Departments of the Law and Medical Departments of the Law and Medical Departments of the Common Schools; that of the one. The true interests of the North the Louisville University, are enjoying a high that of the one. The true interests of the North and the South can not really clash. They are "What, then, shall save our native and be
it that of the one. The true interests of the North come. The true interests of the North come.

Slavery is in accordance with the will of Heaven. and that it is sink; to try to extirpate it. We indeed age. But suppose for a moment, that as leved State from vanishing quite away;—from being anknown in the connects of the nation, DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT POLK.—Mr. Polk left wish the pro-slaviry men much joy over this the "Union" teaches, the feeling at the North and lost to the history of the world? In our or classes in the schools be regularly and nghithe White House on Saturday evening, and took up Northern man will Southern principles. He in favor of the abolition of slavery at the South, domestic legislation, and in all our social rein- ly examined upon this study by the school com-This wretched fort to libel the scriptures, and to prove that unquelified sillness is better than the highest yieldem, ta to be imposed on helping hand. He could not beg. But he could work, and work he did. With maniy independence he hired himself out to a family to for the collective of the co

hance the price of free labor in the South, at nesist in the perpetuation of slavery, upon the ground that it will add a few cents to his weekly income, whilst it keeps his occupation depressed and contemned, and he himself is regarded in the light of a bond-man, because he does the work of a slave? Every body knows dignity of a free mnn, where his constant employment is that of the slave. This readily that we should afford tham a delectable extract laborere who immigrate to the United States from his "poetry." He closes his extraordinary from European countries, and those who leave their homes in the old free States, seldom come to the South or Southwest. They prefer to go where they can be free men in truth and in deed; where the stamp of shame which is fixed upon the slave, will not be transferred even in idea, by association to thamselves. And if it be true that they could obtain higher wages at the South, but reject the opportunity of doing so had their self respect may be preserved, and the the children in all her schools, whose daily less To THE EDITOR:-By the conress of a friend, degradation that clings to the slave, and by a autural aympathy to his employment, mey not be fastened upon them, does it not convay an impressive lesson to all non-slaveholders in the outhern States!

What is wented at the South, to to have jabor dignified to the apprehension of men's minds. It is the institution of alavery that debases it. The children of families, which are commonly called "respectable," in coasequence of being Putho waited upon, on every triffing occasion, by neers to that importance, under the belief that groes, learn not only to be idle and lazy, but to "they must settle definitely" the issue itself think with horror of condescending so low as dwelling are thus two-thirds of its value in to perform many little duties for themselves, tual pleasure enjoyed in reading the article, I which a boy or girl otherwise raised would do was gratified to see it, for the reason that it in- without a moment's hesitation. A master cardieutes a disposition in the public mind to come penter but recently illustrated this subject to up manfully to a discussion of the merits of the me, by the case of one of his journeymen, who and more to the rules of reason and trac enjoy. up manfully to a discussion of the merits of the more and more question and henr what is to be said upon either who declined, from shame, to carry a small from the equally vicious extremes of barbarism bundle of clothing or something equally harmpleasure is attended with some pang, and in for editors and their correspondents, however less, along Gay street to his lodgings, until the master carpenter proposed to do it for bim, when his moral coarage rose sufficiently high to enabie him to necomplish the task. If working men know their own interests they will never and purity, more intimate and personal than lend their aid to perpetunte an institution, the any the landdress can supply. it will teach effect of which is that to degrade their ocenpations, not only in the eyes of others, but in their A SLAVEHOLDER.

### Twelfth Annual Report of the Hon. Horner Mann, Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education.

deeply interesting Report. The pleasure and made the reception of this food not only reparasatisfaction with which we always pernse the tive but pleasant. But to lose sight of the first writings of Mr. Mann, have been accompanied by a sensation of sadness, caused by the thought that we were reading his farewell report.

For twelve years this gifted man has inbored ndefatigably in behalf of the cause, for which he sacrificed political distinction and the large pecuniary emoluments of a lucrative profession. In some of the Enropean governments there s a bigh officer who bears the title of Minister of Public Instruction." A minister of public natruction has Mr. Mann truly boon, and accause of education, and for his service, so faithfni, thorough, and devoted, be has the thanks not only of the citizens of Massachusetts, but

The labors of Mr. Mann have not been in valn. An impulse has been given to the cause of free institutions, common-school education. which can never be jost.

The following table shows in a very striking nonner the increase of interest in Massachuetts in her school system, daring Mr. Mann's Secretaryship.

TOWN AND CITY APPROPRIATIONS .- Taking the year 1837 as a starting point, the following table shows the eggregate of voluntary appropriations for Common Schools, made annuali by towns and cities, during the last eleven years. The increase of each year upon the pre-

and and will				-	
In 1837, the ap	propri	otion w	15		
ices than			-	\$400,000	
1538-9, tt was,	•			447,809	l
1839-40, "	-	•		477,221	
1840-1, "	•	•	-	491,015	
1841-2, "	•		•	510,590	
1842-3, "	•			516,051	
1843-4, "	-	•		548,470	
1844-5, "	•	•		576,556	
1845-6, 1.	•			611,652	
1846-7, "			-	662,870	į
1847-8. "	-			210.013	ı

In reading this Report, passage after passage we have felt tempted to quote, that all the readers of the Examiner might share our enjoyment. In fact, the temptation is to quote the whole laws impressed upon them can be no less than Report, but, unfortunately, our space limits na to a very few extracts.

How beautifully the mission of Massachusetts, and the elements of true greatness are

esented in the following passage:-"So far, too, as political power, founded ou she gives but twelve out of two hundred and Massachneetts is et the mercy of her and aggressive, as some of them give sign ty Gonerila and Regaus of the femily.

This picture is no fancy-sketch. It is drawn Some persons seem to cherish the idea that the interests of the northern and sonthern States are hostile to each other in the very neture of are hostile to each other in the very neture of a poetic temperament, ac company and in whatever else may promote the second of the power classes; obeyed, by supplying class the power classes; obeyed, by supplying class with pure water; by providing public baths, public walks, and public squares, by rarai cemeters of the northern and sonthern States are hostile to each other in the very neture of a poetic temperament, ac com-

independence he hired himself out to a family to do for them menial services, if such you and on Dr. Jackson, of Boston.

Independence he hired himself out to a family to do for them menial services, if such you and on Dr. Jackson, of Boston.

Independence he hired himself out to a family to do for them manufactured articles at all the prices of their manufactured articles and naturalist, and compensate for the mental services, if such you and on Dr. Jackson, of Boston.

Independence he hired himself out to a family such that the prices of their manufactured articles at all the prices of their manufactured articles at "Let us reflect, then, in the first place, that new element of utility to them all. The "Health

live, existence. She exists for her present pen pie and for their posterity, as well as for the Union at large. Though relatively declining, when compared with the whole country, ye there is nn actual and constant increase in he numbers. Within her narrow borders, she will soon have a million of people; and what abite power can adequately comprehead the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the honor or shame of a million of human beings, belonging to the same generation; or sam up the fearful aggregate of happiness or misery for themselves and their descendants.

"Let as thank Heaven, too, that there so other standards of greatness besides vastaess of territory; and other forms of wealth besides miaeral deposits or agricultural exuberance. Though every hill were a Potosi, though every valley, like that of the Nile, were reak with fatness, yet might a nation be poor in the most desperate sense; benighted in the darkaess of barbarism, and jadgmeat-stricken of licaren for its sine. A State has local bonadaries which it cannot rightfully transcead; but the realmof intelligence, the sphere of charity, the moral domain in which the soni can expand and expatiste, are illimitable, -- vast and boandless as the omniprescence of the Being that created them. Worldly treasure is of that nature that rust may corrupt, or the moth destroy, or thieves steal; but, even npon the earth, there are mental treasures which are unspproachable by fraud, impregnable to violence, and whose value does aot perish, but is redonbled with the using A State, then, is not necessarily fated to insignificaace because its dimensions are narrow, sor doomed to obscurity and powerlessness because its numbers are few. Athens was smail; yet low as were her moral aims, she lighted up the whole earth as niamp lights np a temple. Judes was small; but her prophets and her teachers ware, and will continue to be, the guides of the world. The narrow strip of haif-caltivable had, that lies between her eastern and western bonadarles, in not Massachusetts; but her able and incorruptible men, ber pure and exalted women, one are the preinder and rehearsals of the great luties of life, and the prophecies of fature emionce THESE ARE THE STATE

Wa might look far before finding a more strik. ing representation of the importance and value of the science of Physiology, than in the foliowing extracts:-"Not only will a general knowledge of Hamsa

Physiology, or the Laws of Health, do much to supersede the necessity of a knowledge of logy, or the Laws of Disease; but the fermer la as much better than the latter as prevention is better than remedy ;- as much better seali the comforts and securities of as unbornt money from the insaraace office. A general diffusion of physiological knowledge will save millions annually to the State. It will gradually revolutionise many of the absurd customs and usages of society,-confirming them more and of artificial life. It will restrain the caprices and follies of Fashion, in regard to dress and amasement, and sabordinate its ridiculous excesses to the laws of health and deceacy. It will reproduce the obliterated lines that once divided day and night. It will secure cleanliness men "to ent that they may live, lastead of living that they may eat." When Satan approaches in that form, in which he has hitherto been most seductive and successful, -the form of iatoxicating beverages,-those who went the talisman of this science will have su sutidote against his temptations. It is a lesson of anspeakable importance, to learn that nourish untarily to aiter our position in the scale of he iag; and, from the rank of men, to descead to the order of beasts. Physiology would reverse swine who now sit at epicnrean tables, and man deplores the almost universal condition of our dwelling-houses and unbite edifices, which have been built without regard to the necessities of the human system for pare air. Were would think of erecting a mansion, withoutan admission of light. Apertures and flues for the lagress and egress of nir, into and from sitting the architectural idea of a well-finished house, as nasai orifices are to the enatomical idea of a man; and a dwelling without the means of venence would establish a new standard of besustrength was a primary and indispensable eleable folly and guilt of those matrimonial alliances, where hereditary disease; and even insanily itself, are wedded, and the health, mind, and happiness, of a family of children are sacrinced. for the mercennry object of adowry."

"Each of our organs is an avenue, through which death may invade us: and innumerable deaths, -that is, innumerable agencies, each yet, air and nourishment, heat and cold, moisture have; for they are the permanent conditions of health, and high health alone, is barmony with nature! A person without high health is just as much at war with nature, as a guilty soul is at war with God; and the struggles of our frail bodies against the resistless might of the elements, will be as unavailing as that of our souls against the retributions of Omnipotence."

"One more idea is inseparable from this subject. When the religious man reflects, that out bodies are God's workmanship, he sees that the God's jaws. If these jaws, then, are God's laws, we ere bound to recognise and obey them. We are bound to obey a law which God has impressed upon the body, on the same principle impressed upon the soul. And, here, how perubeen set forth so distinctly by o late water,-Mr. Geo. Combe, ] that, when we know s law omes imperatively and equally binding upon

nate obligation of the former must yield to the

in society,-whether in office or out of it,-10 neficent laws of health and life, throughout the them: to make them in the first place, the comtowns, and in whatever else may promote the general salubrity of the atmosphere; -in fine, by a religious observance of all those sanitary regulations with which modern science has blessed the world,

For this thorough diffusion of sanitary satelliits leading principles, and of their application to the varying circumstances of life; let all the oldfrom the beauty of any other order, would ald a

Wi to not wonder that the Common Schools d Massachusetts flourish when such an intel-

Drine w The European theory is blind to with its immortal growth?" what consumites the highest glory, as well as the based duty, of a State. Its advocates and adpure are forgetful of that which should be their take ambition, and proud of that which con state that shalle. How can any one, possess el of the still butter of humanity, look with satis factor upon the splendid treasures, the golden regal, deposited in the Tower of London, or in Wader Palace, each "an India in itself," while thousands around are dying of starvation; or have been made criminals by the combined Lees to plation and neglect? The present one of Ireland conceals all the glories of the B. ish case a. The brilliant conception which ge baile the nationality of Great Britain as a supr temple, whose massive and grand proportions ar upherd and indorned by the four hundred and Tanny Commthiau columns of the arisstarned into a loathing and a scorn. w ea we behold the five unilions of paupers that shiver at its base. The gallenes and

Venailles, the Louvre of l'aris, her No Dann, and her Madeleine, though multithe sands in numbers and in brilliancy, ale no atonement for the hundred thousand in a ourrers, without bread and without The gallenes of painting and of sculpture, at R e, at Munich, or at Presden, which body but the livinest ideals ever executed or ever sered, are but an aboundation in the sight ing beings, -beings that have hearts to palpia . . withem, upon the capacities of human mant, by fashion and by law, Christianity is yet to be discovered. At least, it is yet to be applied rescuce to the social condition of inen. it is bilion, as a State, should trace itself to

a de ent onem, and propose to itself a different ect. Its a e should be lighted at the skies. e radarceand its wannith should reach the darked a recoldest abodes of men. It should seek the a mon of such problems as these: what (veut can competence displace pauperil waearly can we free ourselves from he womand and the vicious; not by their exanatum by their elevation? To what c' sudering, in all its forms, can be relieved; or, tter than relief, how much can be entited! Cannot the classes of enines be se el, an! the number of criminals, in each mished! Our exemplars, both for and for private imitation, should be the ciace, and say to them, in the conscious elaat which was lost. Until that day shall Tre, our futies will not wholly be fulfilled, and a bit will have new honors to win.

We have, perhaps, already transcended ou

"How divinely wise were our Pilgrim Fathers, then they forssaw, that if they could give te must obdurate and intractable of nature's tinces tend and melt before the power of of grattair, and to accept their benefactions astering upon us, -a futurity, now fluid-ready, Keen as it reaches our hands, so soon as it receives of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal. the mpiese of our plastic touch, whether this

Muloca' or of Jesus? ita. co, to be called by our names, and to accept by the Constitution, to regulate these and other the tractage of joy or of woe, which we shall bethe sum which a man may give, but by the small- ordinate branches of the Government. chinery of things will continue its momentum, acknowledge no limits but those of our wideand work out its destiny upon the character and suread Republic. tappiness of our descendants.

But not the fortunes of our children alone, of our children's children, are dependant upon The influences of our conduct extend outward inspace, as well as onward in time. We ask part of a mighty nation, which has just embraced upon the grandest experiment ever yet attempted upon earth;—the experiment of the capacity of maskind for the wise and righteous government of themselves. Fearful are the issues which hang upon the trial; but few and simple the conditions that predestine its result. The firmsment, though nillared upon rottenness, shall irmsment, though pillared upon rottenness, shall e upheld; and the light of day shall continue to ievisit the earth, though the sun be blotted out, soner than a Republic shall stand which has and Knowledge and Virtue for its foundations. let are we not braving the result of this expenment, in impious defiance of the conditions on which Heaven has decreed that the trial shall tarn? Within a brief period of time, our popu ation has spread itself westward from the Atlanuc, through more than twenty degrees of longitale. It has erected thirty States, and given to treh a Republican frame of government. Yet, in more thon half of these States, no provision worthy of the name, is made for replenishing the

than the eastern expanse, It stretches through that would bear the scrutiny of science. Ihrry degrees of longitude,—one twelfth part of the result and reward of all, a race of the circumference of the glube. Half the population of continents. the result stature, firmer in lation of continental Europe might be tioneplanted to it, find subsistence on it, and leave duties and bear the burdens of life, would from to spare. It is now a waste, more durary for the duties since minikul specimens of the than desolution itself; for it is filled only with now go on dwindling and tapening savage life. Yet soon will every rood of its sur- of the several States for the year 1848—as follows: race, also now good, would reascend to man-face be explored by the centrifugal force of the and womanhood. Just in proportion as the Saxon soul, and whatever of vegelable wealth is spread upon it, or of mineral wealth is garnered has of best hand life were discovered and obeybeneath it, will be appropriated by the venemence of Saxon enterprise. Shall this new empire, with the properties of Saxon enterprise. Shall this new empire, with remain; but it would be consumption in extensive as that of the Ptolumies, and almost as extensive as that of the Cæsars, be reclaimed to humanity, to a Christian life, and a Christian history; or shall it be a receptacle where the avarice, the profligacy, and the licentiousness of d Massachuset as are revealed in this corrupt civilisation shall east its criminals and breed its monsters? If it is ever to be saved from such a perdition, the Mother States of this the European theory, men are Union, -those States where the institutions of no classes, -some to toil and earn, learning and religion are now honored and cherseller and cujoy. According to the ished, must send out their Lallowing influences sells theory, all are to have an equal to redeem it. And if, in the benignant Providence Massact setting, and equal security in the of God, the tree of Paradise is ever to be planted est of what they earn. The latter tends and to flourish in this new realm; if its branches are to spread, and its leaves to be scattered for Thed by any Christian standard the healing of the people; will not the heart of morae, of even by any of the better sort of every true son of Mussachusetts palpitate with or reently can any one hesitate, for a plesire, -not a low and vain-glorious ambition, bester standards, a declaring which of the two will pro-but such a high and holy aspiration as angels the greater amount of human welfare; and might feel,—that her name may be ungraved upon regione, is the more conformable to the

## President Taylor's fanngural, Washington, March 5, 12 M.

To-day at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, Picsident elect of the United Staten, delivered to the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of American citizens in front of the Capitol, the following Inaugural address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:-Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I year here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with the time is mored custom to address those who are now as sembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in ealling me to be the Chief Mag-istrate of this Republic of the United States, hold ing a high rank among the nations of the earth. have inspired me with feelings of the most pro and gratitude; but when I reflect that the office which their partiality has bestawed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the lofticat ambition, is surrounded by learful responsibilities.

llappily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without the co-opera-Government, which present prominent examples of thed to in the Convention. distinguished civil attainments and matured expension Hearth and of all good men, while actual rience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to n assistance in the Executive departments, ind attended of corrupted,—are experimenting, all character, will furnish ample guarantees for the thithful and honorable discharge of the trusts true for suffering and for sin. Where standards be committed to their charge. With such aid and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope to execute diligently and impurtially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold dutie devolving upon me. In the discharge of these di trees, my guide will be the Constitution, which this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shu look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals e tablished by its authority, and to the practice the Gavernment under the earlier presidents, wh had so large a share in Its formation. To the e ample of those illustrious patriots I shall alway refer with reverence, and especially to his example and especially to his example. ple, who was, by so many, styled the Father of h conutry.

To command the smuy and navy of the United tent ca the resources and powers of nature be States, with the advice and consent of the Senave. to human weltare; the peaceful arts ate; to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors, I a vanced, and the vast treasures of hu- and other officers; to give to Congress informan to eat and genius be developed? How much manion of the state of the Umon, and to recomentrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execu-

> surance that my administration would be devoted to the welftre of the whole country, and act to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations have hitherto made, and proclaim my fixed deter-mination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adop as the basis of my public policy those great Repub lican doctrinen which constitute the strength of onr national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active sercondition of efficiency; and in furtherance o mis, but tr the sake of the noble cause for that ribject, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympa-thize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time we are knowledge and virtue to their children, they gave | warned by the adminitions of history and the voice warned by the national of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from the voice all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain being 27 voters to 1 slave. bow the fiercest elements obey, and how perfectly neutral; while our geographical positioa, the genius of our institutions, and our peo-ple, the advancing spirit of civilization, and abore all the doctrines of religion, direct us to the cultiwiedge, and the fervors of a saintly heroism.

They ends have taught us, not only that the all other powers. It is to be hoped that no intermeter not to the swift, nor the battle to the trust at they have taught us, that the swift ment, confident of its own strength, and resolved co a he all win the honors of the goal, and it protect its own just rights, may not aettle by medical that shall triumph in the strife, are wise negotiations; and it eminently becomes a to tound in the soul, and not in the limbs of Government like our own, founded on the morali ah. But th ugh, to this untitled, yet noblest ty and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exbaust every resource of honancestr, we are bound to pay the homage of orable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the concuct of our Foreign Affairs, I shall conform to

with a fine, lave; yet neither the complacency of these principles, as I helleve them essential to the of mind that best besits us. We have our Futu-14. as they had theirs;—a futurity rapidly imposes delicate and oneroun duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, the hands of the potter, to be moulded capacity, and fidelity, indispensible requisites to nio every form of beauty and excellence; but, so the bestowal of offices, and the absence of either

It shall be my duty to recommead such Constisuch be fir good or for evil, it is to be struck into tutional measures to Congress as may be necesthe adamant of the unchanging and unchangea- sary and proper to secure encouragement and Past. Into whose form and likeness shall protection to the great interests of agriculture, we lash on the flowing futurity? Of Mammon? commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors-to provide for the speedy extinguish-"Clear, and more clear, out of the dimness of mert of the public debt-to entorce a strict sefounting time, emerge, to the vision of faith, the countability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public exterd in. These generations are to stand in our
thanks, to be called by our names, and to accept
the standard of the generations are to stand in our
thanks, to be called by our names, and to accept

stters of domestic policy.

Shall they look back upon us, with

I shall look with confidence to the enlightenetetation for our wisdom and beneficent fore- ed patriotism of that body, to adopt such mea-

fill Let us remember that the fortunes of our citizens, on the high state of presperity to which dea, and of their descendants, hang upon the goodness of Divine Providence has conductour fdelity, just as our fortunes were suspended upon the fidelity of our fathers. Deeds survive tinuance of the same protecting care which less the does. In the highest and most philosophic led us from small heginnings to the eminencesense, the asserted brevity of human life is a which we this day occupy, and let us seek to defection. The act remains, though the hand serve that continuance by prudence and modernthat wrought it may have perished. And when tion in our councils—by well directed attempts to our spirite shall have gone to their account, and assuage the bitterness which too often marks una the dust of our bodies shall be blown about by voidable differences of opinion-by the promulthe winds, or miagled with the waves, the force gation and practice of just and liberal principals. which our life shall have impressed upon the ma- ples, and by an enlarged patnotism which shall

### The Europa's News and the Markets, The following in from the Balt. Sun, of the 26th

t the satting of the Magain, two weeks pr	s Alonu:
Per Europa. Feh. 9.	Per Niagara. Jan. 26.
Tour, hbl	26a 6da27s
Nheat, white, 70 lbs 7a 3da 7s 6d	7s 2da 7a 7d
red do 6s 6da 7s	6s (da 7a 3d
Indian Cont, per 490 lbs.	1000 - 000
White	281 a296
(ellow3ts 6da32s	2% 6da3ts
Cottoa, fair, ib	
, upland, th 4dd	41d
By the Nisgara's news, United States were setting at 104a105, and by the Europa a have takes place at 107, and the asking	a sales are said
This at least, is the general impression of	

telegraph despatch received from St. John's. The letter mail, which will probably come to hand to-day, will clear up the doubt of this question. The fact that a consider

common mind with knowledge, or for training the common beart to virtue. Surely, to the people of these States, a different mental and moral culture must come apeedily, or it will come too late; and the sower who would scatter the elements of knowledge and virtue amongst them, must press forward with gigantic strides, and east his seed with a gigantic arm.

"Nor is this all. Beyond our western frontier, another and a wider realm spreads out, as yet unorganised into governmenta, and uninhabited by civilised man. The western is still broader of the country as at present."

In fact that a consider able taken place appeared to be assumed in the street at New York, as the market advanced 1 per cent. Invited in the street at New York, as the market advanced 1 per cent. Invited in the street at New York Tribune, in alluding to the effect of the present condition of businesse in English must be highly favorable upon the trade of this country. Washington letter, "The effect of the present condition of businesse in English must be highly favorable upon the trade of this country. Our products are selling freely, and at fair prices; and the demand for our stocks will prevent sny itse in the price of tills, so that no disturbance of our more tary sfairs can be appreheaded from a renewal of the export of species. Even with the large importations of fireign more likely to import than to export coin. There has not been, for a series of years, so healthy a condition of the general business of the country as at present."

States Sucks."

VALUABLE FACTS. The following abstract, which we take from the New York Tribune, is well worthy of pre-

ervation. The statistics are, it will be seen, from the best source, and possess much interest. Bistimutes of the Population and Crops of the United States for the Year 1848. We are indebted to Mr. Burke, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, for the permission to copy rom his forthcoming Report his estimates of the Population and lending Agricultural Products

States and Ternior's	Population In 1640.	Present settmated	Number	Bushele	Bushrip	Kushele	Bushels	Bushele	Bushelt	Number tone of
	14 1840.	Pot-ulation	Wheet.	Barley.	Opis.	Rys.	Buckwh't.	Corn.	Pa(91009.	Hey.
Maine	501,793,	615,0(1)	990,000	290,000	2,000,00	900,000	60,000	3,000,000	9,000,000	1,200,0
N. II	281,571	305,000	620,000	132,000	2,500,00		175,000	2.600,001	0.000,000	650,0
Mass	737,699	875,000	260,000	175,000	2,3 10,110		145.000	3,500,000	1,800,000	750 (1
11.1	108,830	135,000	1,600	55,000	220,00	1 55,000	6.000	900,000	800,000	90,0
Coun	309,979	310,000	139,160	30,100	2,000,00	0 1.500,000	500,000	3,400,000	3,500,006	
Verin't	291,918	310,000	691,040	60,000	3,500,1N		350,000	2,500,000		1,400,0
N. V	2,428,921	2,880,00	15,50),100	4300,000		0 1,100,000	3,860,000			
N. J	37 1,306	421,1981	1,2N,000	12 (NI)).		0 3 300 100	1,000,000	9,000,000	2,100,000	4,300,0
Pean	1,721,1133	2.231,0(1)	15,500,000	155,000		0 13500,000	3,500,000		8,200,000	470,0
Del	78,085	85,000	450,000	1.500	700 00		16,1KH	3,850,000	Digito la	
Md	470,009	610,000	5,150,000	3,000		1 1 200 000	120,000		2001000	25.0
Va	1,239,797	1,295,000	12,250,000	91,000		(1,501,100			The state of the state of	130,0
N. C	753, 119	781,000	2,150,000	4,200	4,000,00				and the same of the same	430,11
N. C	691,399	620,000	1,400,000	4.800	1,250,00			13, 00,000	4.9 41.49	
Ga	691,392	825,000	2, 100,000	12,630	1,500,00			27,000,000	210000000	31,0
Ala	690,756	716,000	1,300,000	7,900	2,000,00				- mile	200
Miss	375,651	6711,070	550,000	2,250	1,500,110			28,000,000	man count of country	21,0
I,a	352,111	490,000				2,500		17,000,000	to be continued	1 ()
Tenn	829,210	934,640	9,000,000	6,800	10,500,00			76,600,600	T STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	30,0
Ky	279,828	890,000	1,500,000	20,000		0 2,800,000	18,000		1 01000,3000	60,fx
Ohio	1,519,467	1,980,600	20,000,000		3),000,00					140,tx
lud	685,866	1,000,000	8,600,000	42,000	17,000,00				estopostana.	1,600,11
111	176,183	800,000	6,400,000	120,000	5,000,00				- Pour Library	500,0
Mo	383,702	589,000	2,000,000	15,000	7,000,00					450,60
Ark	95,571	200,000	600,000	1,100	500,00				1,200,000	100,60
Mich	212,267	423,000	10,000,000	300,000				8,000,000	800,000	1,64
/(a	61,477	80,000	30,000,000	000,000	13,00		310,000	10,000,000	6, (NY),(N)0	400,60
Wis	30,915	250,000	1,600,000	36,000	2,500,00			1,950,000	GOH, DOU	1,86
nwa	43,112	150,000	1,360,010	40,000		20,000		1,500,000	1,260,000	150,(1
'exas	10,110	150,000	1,300,010	20,000	1,000,00	15,000	25,000	. Bould the	1,000,000	60,64
), uf C.	43,712	48,000	20,000		17,00	0 000	*****	1,800,ANG	3(N1,0H0	
regon	10,111	60,000	100,000		11,00	6,000		50,000	25,000	2,00
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Isas	150,				La.		190	,000,000	Z 000 000 cl	-
onn	1326				Tean-	800 36.56		1110,000	6,000,000 1	W,000,00
. Y	36,						2 62 12	2,200,000	12,000	******
enni	610,				Oblo.		0.000	,200,000	25,000	******
14	[23,1000,				Ind.		0.1100	*******		
A	[45,1000.		,000 2.	500	III.		0.000		*****	******
. C	13,000,	000 45,000	.000.3.600.4	10001			0.100	******	9,000	p======
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a.	990,0	NO 230, 000	,000.18,00	000	Fla.		and the same of th	,000,000		ATTR
ler	540,0	100 163,000	,000 348,		Texas		-	000,000	1,400,600,7	*****
ilis	216,0	245,000	,000 1,200,		1			2,000,000	*****	
					Total 30	330 213.90	9,000 1,66	.000.000 11	9,199,500 2	2000
			-					10.00,000 11	a 1124 and 3	, 0000, OC
	(For th	e Louisvil	le Couriet.		-	1.4	all D			-
	51	avery Sta	tistics.			A G	era Expl	orlag Hxp	edition.	

Slavery Statist MR. EDITOR:-I have with some care compiled The audden and unexplained movements of Col. acros statistical information having a hearing upon of his journey neem to have excited some attenthe emancipation question in this State, which I lion th big your permission to present to your readers.

and slaves in twenty-one counties and the number Sierra Nevada. This axciting doubt will probably of delegates each of these counties will be entition of the legislative and judicial branches of the of delegates each of these counties will be enti-

OI	tica to in this confederations			
6-	Counties.	No. of Del.	l'otera.	Staves
ly	Weodford	1	1,265	5.73
li-	Farelte	2	2,684	10,60
ol	Bourbon	2	1,773	6,47
10	Christian	2	2,138	7.08
to	Tombol		1,383	4,25
-	Scott	1	1,539	6,11
8,	Buyle	1	1,136	3,27
16	Shelby	2	2,317	6,63
16	Jessamine	1	1,326	3,57
es	Clarke	1	1,719	4,59
u-	Henderson	1	1,467	3,61
1	Logan	9	2,016	6,07
•	Nelson	?	3,00°	4,81
	Madison		2,566	5,72
all	Lincoln	1	1,436	3,20
8-	Montgomery	1	1,398	2,98
ol	Garrard	1	1,560	3,22
10	Oldtiam	1	1,073	2,29
X-	Spencer		1,047	1,97
	Simpson	1	991	1,70
ye	Warren	1	2,131	3,90
n-		_		
15		23	35,057	96,02
	NO.	11.		

Strty-neo counties which will be entitled to an aggregate delegation in the Convention of forty nine, have voters, and 45,943 slaves.

Staves ..... (92,470 days.

fourth of the slaves in the State.

Ten counties, viz: Fayette, Jefferson, Christian, Shelby, Bourbon, Woodford, Madison, Scott, Logan, and Nelson have in the augregate, 25,269 voters, and 65,700 slaves. Ten counties, viz: Mason, Todd, llarren, Clarke,

Boyle, Garrard, Green, Headerson, Jessamiae and Warren have 18,873 voters, and 39,026 slaves. Ten counties, viz: Harlan, Johnson, Letcher, Lawrence, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Breathirt, Whitly and Morgan have 7,224 voters, and 1,022 slaves. Ten counties, viz: Russell, Campbell, Clinton, Carter, Edmonson, Grayson, Marshall, Floyd, Lau-rel, and Lewis have 9,753 voters, and 2,517 claves. The first twenty embraces the counties having the greatest, and the second twenty those having

he smallest number of staves in the State. Woodford county has more slaves in proportion

1 propose at some future time, with your per lission, to draw some inferences from these facts and upon them to have an appeal to that portion of the slaveholders in Keutucky, who are prompted by a supposed pecuniary interest to oppose the present emancipation movement.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Statement showing the per centage upon the nett proceeds from the anle of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabarna, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Michigan and Iowa, to which these States the United States report: were entitled upon their admission into the Union, them, and that the President elect, in signifying with the amount paid, the amount reserved to be bis acceptance of the office to which he had been expended under the direction of Congress, and the chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the rates of collection, &c.; after some consideration amount actually so expended:

Amount of Two per cent to be expended by

Congress in constructing roads to the State-reserved from Ohio, Indiana, Illi. 

Fund. \$5,863,236 17 Of which were expended East of the Ohio States.

He expressed an ardent wish that he might be a levidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion hadina.

1,135,000 00 party, or temper with moderntion the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of second the was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by year 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion hadina.

1,135,000 00 party, or temper with moderntion the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of second the whole now arose and consistent the might be a levidently wrong.

The Committee of the Whole now arose and consistent the might be a levidently wrong.

The Committee of the Whole now arose and consistent the might be a series of the motion was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion was rejected by years 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and abould be if the motion wa

The Union publishes the official copy of the rntified Postal Treaty between the United States about to occupy the chair once fitled by Wash- as amended and lost, year 106, nays 114.

and Great Britain. Ratifications were exchanged ington, that he could loope to enulate him only in the single news of the nine which enided the con-

ordinate branches of the sum which remains to him after his ln conclusion, I can congratulate my fellow- British intand postage...... 3 cents Newspapers 2 ceats each, la advance. A grent reform has at last been completed, and

we hope to see it followed by another equalty the

rough in our own luternal department.

40,000 00 5,000 00 2,000 00

The port of Whitehall, in this State, (on Lake Champlain,) has been included by act approved and then, on motion of Mr. Cameros, laid on the ion of January, among the ports entitled to the benefit of exporting merchandize; and to British America, with the privilege of drawback. The act making appropriations for Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was approved 19th of Febrnary. Its chief Items are:

To Wildows and Orphans act of 23th 

IMPORTANT INVESTMENT IN U. S. STOCKS .- A

Vashington letter, of the 22d, says: "The Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds of the institution, amounting to \$226,000, in the United States six per cent stock. The directors of the institute are only permitted to expend the Interest which accrues, leaving the capital untouched. The Princede Joinville, and his wife, made a second investment to-day of \$20,000, in United States Stocks."

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the apeech, which be commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should bave the right to regulate their own internal conserved.

remont in the Far West, and the uncertain aim pose him to he is possession of information con-cerning some undiscovered placer—some region The following table gives the number of voters red track lying between New Mexico and the had reached the Mountains of New Mexico, and was pushing forward with all haste into the unknown wilds beyond the Rio Grande.

In the meantime, however, adventurers are not idle, and before another month there will be other companies upon his track. One is at present being organized in this city, to murch from Corpus Christie, Texas, to l'aso del Norte and thence to passed. the head-waters of the Gila, where the genuine El Dorado-the store house of the Azter Emperors-is supposed to be situated. Ore of the principal promoters of this expedition is Mr. Web-ber, author of "Old Hicks, the Guide," what is stready familiar with the border life of Texas.-There will be much adreuture connected with such an expedition, and the result might prova of great importance to science and antiquarian paearch, if not to the natural wealth of the county. Not the least interesting feature of the Culifornia excitement will be the geographical divoveries inside by exploring parties in search of new wishings and diggings.—N. Y. Tribunc.

Fr om Rio Janel ro - Arrival of the (iregon. The brig Rainbow, Capt. Mainstield, has arrived claims due to citizens of the U.S. by Mexico pre-

from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 3d ult. vious to the Wist. cember, and has therefore made the voyage in 27 claims.

From these three tables we find that about one. The hrig Flora of Baltimore was writing to get fifth of the whole number of counties in Kentucky out past an American fleet bound to the Coast; contain one fourth only of the voting population, while they have one-half of all the slaves in the she persists in going out; he has guard boats tow-State. And on the other hand, fire-eights of the ing around her all night, and the brig Perrymoured whole number of counties with more than one-half outside of her. There were a number of vessels of the voting population contain less than one- intending to go to the Coast, but the Conmodore Tressury, communicating information respecting J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth at., Philadelphia. bas fustrated their designs. Freights are dull-55 cts per bag for Coffee to

> The ship lows and Massachusetts left on the 2d for California, after taking in provisions and bal- league, Mr. Whitcomb, who, on taking the remilast. They were saluted by the Brandywine going site oath, took his seat. out

There was a large supply of Flour la nurket, and no sale. The ship Columbia was there taking in freight. There are a great many German vessels in port taking in freights very low. Two large Bremen ships were taking up to go around to Val pursise to load at low rates. There were but few

American vessels in port.
The Ruinbow has the letter-bags of the Brandy wine and Massachusetts on board. N. Y Tribune.

> Thirtieth Congress--- Second Seasien. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1849.

SENATE. Memorials and petitlons were presented by

Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Hale, Cameron and Bor. Shields to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Jefferson Davis, submitted the following re-

The committee appointed on the part of the Senste, jointly with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on Zachsry Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and notify them of their election as President and Vice President of

profoundent gratitude, and acknowledged his distrust of his ability to fulfill the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave assurances of a fixed purpose to administer the gov

ernment for the benefit and ndvantage of the whole been drawn, that the chairman of the committee the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

presented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, be recoging the Wilmot proviso; which motion was rejectnised in it the deference to the popular vill consti

curing the public welfare.

They gave from their penury, and shall we be ignored from our abundance? Let us not danor our leage. Let us not danor our leage. Let us remember that generate the country is not to be measured by the largeness of the sum which a man may give, but by the small-nead of the Government.

Including Oliver Neuman and other Poems (now first Poems (now And the committee further report, that the resident, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility will which he received the announcement of his election, and the resolution passed by year 135, nays 14. Mr. Talmadge moved for the suspension of the rails it imposed, and the distinguished honor it exiablishment of a branch mint at New York. said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, be should do injustice us to a feetings it he failed to express his grateful thanks for the manifestation of confidence; that he should ac-

Among the acts passea, and therefore become cept the office, coascious of his want of experilaws of the present Congress, we are ure, one approved on the 24th inst., giving five years half pay to the widowa and orphans of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged, or continued in service to the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received, or "disease contracted within the line of duty."

Contracted within the line of duty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, House bill to provide

table, 24 to 18. On motion of Mr. Foote, hill lo grant a township of lands in Mississippi for school purposes, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of

the civil and diplomatic appropriation hill was then resumed, the question being on Mr. Hale's then resumed, the question being on Mr. Hale'a smendments, increasing the salary of Minister to France to \$15,000, to England to \$20,000, and to Pressa to \$12,000 per annum. After debute, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment. Several others were proposed and adopted, and at 4, the Senate took a recess until 6 P. M. withouttaking the vote on the hill on the hill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Honae went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the apeech, which be commenced last night, in favor of protection to the signal and the signa

Mr. McClernand said that If the bill went from the House with this section, the Senate, no donbt, would reject it, no they did some years ago the Oregon bill, with a similar proviso. He spoke of the duty of Congress to provide governments for

the people of the territories. Several smendments were offered, and voted Mr. Sawyer, to strike out the Wilmot proviso. It did not prevail-syes 88, nocs 105. Mr. Preston offered a substitute for the bill-to

enable the people of all the territory acquired from Mrxico to form a State Government. This received but one vote in its favor-Mr. Gayle, of Ala. Of course the substitute was rejected. The committee rose, when the hill which had been considered was reported to the House with but two verbul amendments. It is nearly the same

ln its provisions as the bill which was passed for Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevsil—yens 36, nays 127.
The bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 87.
Mr. Mesde reported a bill to establish a hranch inint of the U. States at San Francisco, on board

of the U. S. ship Pennsylvan'a, which shall be sent ont for that purpose.

The House went into Committee of the Whole

Sovernment for New Mexico. The first section fixes the boundaries, and gives to New Mexico the territory between the Nucces and the Rio Grande.

her claim to that territory.

A debate sprung up, and without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Wheat commands 75a77c. Light sales of Corr from stores. Sales of Oats at 20a25c in sacks.

GROCERIES.—Market firm, with large re WASHINGTON, March 2, 4 P. M.

SENATE. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Badger presented the resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, concerning slavery and Sonthern inter-

ol whipping in the Navy.

The credentials of Mr. Morton, the newly elected Senator from Florida, were presented, and he A bill making provisions for the payment for horses used in the military service of the United

States was passed.

The Standing Committees were discharged from the further consideration of various subjects.

The bill settling the claims of New Hampshire sgainst the United States was passed.

Mr. Benton reported a bill for a great railroad, to be constructed from St. Lonis to the Pacific.

The Sanata masta haraffer at 11 o'clock

The Senste meets hereafter at 11 o'clock. The President of the Senate will vacate his seat o-morrow at I o'clock.

HOUSE. In the evening session of the House yesterday, the bill to appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor of the Mexican boundary line was considered.
Messsr. Scheack, Trumsn Smith, Ashmun and
Woodward expressed the opinion that the President had exceeded bis authority and power in appointing said officers, as he has done, before sulthorized by law. Messra. Staunton and Harralson contended that ample authority was granted the President to act in this matter, by the Constitu-tion. The bill, after further discussion, was

> WASHINGTON, March 2-8 P. M. SENATE.

Mr. Butler reported a bill relative to the holding

sed. It contains a provision to expend \$20,000 for the completion of Fort Gibson, Ark. HOUSE. The morning session to-day was engaged in the

and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully and to the vers.

No. 111.

This cure was effected in July, 1811; there have been most of the vers.

Messrs. Smith, of Conn.; Stauton, Collamar, from the country at 60c per gallon; salea from stores from the country at 60c per gallon; salea from stores from the country at 60c per gallon; salea from stores from the country at 60c per gallon; or the debate from the country at 60c per gallon; or the verse may effected in July, 1811; there have been most of the verse.

Messrs. Smith, of Conn.; Stauton, Collamar, from the country at 60c per gallon; or the verse message of the ver

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 P. M.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Atchison presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Norris, who was qualified and took his seat. A report was received from the Secretary of the Milton Stevenson, Georgetown, Ky. the tenace duties on Spanish vessels. A hill, making provision for the payment of duties directly into the Treasury, was passed.

Mr. Bright presented the oredentials of his col A hill for the extension of the revene laws, and collecting districts, was reported by Mr. Ashmund, A resolution authorizing a bast of the Hop John Q. Adams was passed, and subscribed for hy the members.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4, 6 P. M. SENATE:

A motion to steach Mr. Niles' amendment, in was then passed. Mr. Douglass, of Ill., presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, and moved in justice to all con-cerned, that they he referred to the Judiciary com-

mittee, to enquire into the eligibility of Gen. Mr. Mangum proposed postponing the subject until Gen. Shields should appear to take his oath of office. He remarked that the question prop-

erly beloaged to the next Congress. Mr. Douglass then withdrew his motioa. A bill was introduced requiring all revenues of the United States, to be paid directly into the

Treasury; which was passed. Mr. Bright, of la., presented the credentials of Gen. Whitcomb. A bill for the extension of the Revenue law over California, establishing collection districts,

was laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The substitute offered by Truman Smith,

ed by, yeas 89; naya 96. the construction of the Cumbertand Road from 1806 to untionally expressed, on which, reats the strength A motion was then made to amend Mr. Walk-ISIS, rembursable out at the two per cent and hope of the Republic, and he said it was to er's amendment for the provisional government of have been expected from the Senate of the United California, by substituting the ordinance of 1787,

The Committee of the Whole now arose and reported the hill with Walker's amendments.— He said, having been reminded that he was The vote of the House was then taken on the bill

The Honse then adjourned. Washington, March 7-8 P. M.

in the Senate Mr. Shields took his seat, and the lestion as to his eligibility was referred to a Se-A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Bliss, ma-WH. BALLARD PARSTON, Secretary of the Navy. THOS. EWING, Sec'y, of the Home Department.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Attorney General. W. M. MEREDITH, of Pa., Sec'y of Treasury. The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the nominations of the President to the different

Cabinet Departments.

SUNDAY EVENING, March, 4. Both Houses of Coagress adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock, after having passed the Gold Dollar bill; establishing the Home Department; a branch mint at Mint at New York; and the dif-

ferent Appopriation bills.
The Galifornia Territorial bill was not acted The California Territorial bill was not acted noon by the Senate as it was introduced pending the debate on the general Appropriation bill.

Senator Foote, of Miss., shook his fist in the face of Mr. Cameron, of Pa., who immediately knocked Mr. Foote, sprawling on the floor of the Honae. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., and Ficklin, ot lil., also had a rencounter. Mesers. Mesad and Giddiags, also come in collision with each other. It is rumored that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence declines, the Secretaryship of the Navy, and that said office has been tendered to Mr. Preston, of Virginia.

Virginia.
The Hon: Jno. Davis, of Mass., has been appointed to superintend the Home Department.
The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Attorney General.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE .- The market for these sta plea continues firm, and prices have been advanced, though there is no material demand for consumption, We hear of a few light sales on orders, at 15416c., and down; and then the question was taken on that of 74c. Alto, a sale of 100 pieces, and 100 coils at tol, and 74c. The receipta this week are 1,611 pieces, and 786 coils. The shipments amount to 365 pieces ane 426 coils.

The stocks on hand are 6,105 pieces, and 4,105 coits. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS .- The stocks of Cotton now on hand are but moderate. Prices are firm, We quote a sale made on Friday last of 60 hales Fair Ala bama, at Gic., 4 months; also a sale yesterday of a light lot at 646fc. Receipts this week 30 bales. We quote at Hofic, for very inferior to fair qualities. Cotton Batting we quote at 7faSc. Cottos Yarns are in fair demand and we quote sales at 64, 64 and 74e, for the different numbers, in lots; retail asles to the country at 6, 7, and Sc. CORNMEAL-We quote by the bushel at 40a45c; at

the mills for kiln-dried \$1 25 per bbl. COAL AND WOOD-The market is tolerably well supplied with Piltsburgh Coat. Retail sales we quote al Ilai2c. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial FLOUR AND GRAIN.—We hear of no material va-

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-We hear of no material variations in the Floor Market, and the receipts continue light. Holders, however, are quite firm at the prevailing ratea. The receipts this week are 1,161 bbis. We quota Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, with a view of giving Texas a right to be heard in defence of stores, in light lots, at \$1 10; retail sales at \$1 25a4 50. Wheat commands 75a77c. Light sales of Corn at 27a30c

GROCERIES. - Market firm, with large receipts and ample atocks. Receipts this week of 777 hhds, 56 bbls, 26 boxes Sugar; 979 bbis Molasses, and 2,011 baga Coffee. Saleaduring the week of 665 bags Rio Coffee at 63a7c .-We quote retail sales at 6fa7fc, as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10jai2je; Laguyra at 7a7je, Good Sugars are firm; sales during the week of 510 hhds, at Mr. Green, of Rhode Island, introduced a recolution respecting the extension of slavery in the new territories, and protesting against the custom We quote by the bbl at 4 fab.: We quote Loar, Clari-We quote by the bbl at sjadje. Wa quote Loal, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 74a10c for the different munbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we minte at a large. Plantation Malance we are any east. We quote sales of 350 barrels, in lots, at quote. tions. Sugarbouse Molances we quote at 23ai2e, according to quality. Cheese in in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at Gabe. Receipts this week 33 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is

light. We quote sales at 3fa4fc HEMP .- We hear of no salea. Holders are asking in tore \$130a140 per ton. The following is from the Boston shipping List of the last date:

The market is firm for dew-rotted, but we have only to notice small sales at \$160 per ton, 6 months. The atock now is small. LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with no receipts. We quote Missouri bar Lead at 4fa5c; sale trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the of Bar Lead from stores at Habe; sale of Pig Lead from benefits which it alone can bestow. tores at 4jasje; Kentucky Pig Lead is held at 4c. Shot

ve quote at \$1 30a\$1 36 per bag, and firm. PROVISIONS AND LARD .- There is a fair demand for Pork, but holders are unwilling to sell at prices offered. We bear of retail sales of Meas Pork at \$10. Light receipts and sales of Baconfrom the country, at 4 alic. receipts and sales of Bacon from the country, at spalic, been afficted for the last five years with Scrobia, and all hog round. Sales from stores at 555jc, for Clear Sides, the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the pro-

WHISKV, &c.—Sales Thursday last of 260 bbis Raw
Whisky, at the wharf, at 16jal6jc. Sales Saturday of
the witness of the truth of this statement, I have bereunto affixed ray name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847. WHISKV, &c .- Sales Thursday last of 260 bbts Raw 172 bhis, at 16fat7c. Sales yesterday of Si3 bbis, at 16fa

gallon. Common Brandy 25c per gallon; French Brandy \$1 25at 60 per gallon.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, In. J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARDOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky

C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENAY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. LOWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildinge, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffeto, N. Y. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hooren CREWA, Monnt Morria, Illinois.

Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Appropriation bill for the General Post Office, was taken up and C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentneky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. favor of chesp postage was refused, and the bill | Elias Smith, 142 Nassau atreet, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

HK eighteenth annual exhibition of the Union Literary Society of Hanover College, Hanover, la., will be held in the College Chapel, on Wednesday evening, 28th inst.

The Society would respectfully invite her own friends, as well as those of the Institution and of Literature in general, to attend. Exercises to commence at 7 o'c.ock, P. M. By order of the Society,

11. E. THOMAS, Jr.,

March 10-2w Cor, Sec. U. L. S.

ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE

(Collected by Himself.) I'll I ten volumes of the English Edition, complete in ral splended Steal Engravings, and a fine Portrait of the Author.

This is the first complete American edition

of this atandard post published in a handsome and en-The substitute offered by Truman Smith, of Coun., for the bill, providing for the claims of American citizens against Mexico, according to the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

Mr. Wentworth, of 111., moved to add the Senare as many and as bright as the insects that people the

sun's beant. He exhausts by being laexhaustible.est reputation as a lyric poet.

Ingrace,
both of thought and diction, in easy, fluest wit, in melody, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmth and depth of sentiment, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrated oriental romance, 'Lalla Rookh,' the four tales to which and the framework which unites them have been compared in the 'Edinburgh Review,' to four beautiful pearla joined together by a thread of silk and gold."

A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL. D. Including Oliver Newman and other Poems (now first

IlE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of

any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower, than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand wast of the Alleghanes. Orders from dry goods jobbers, ciothiera, d.c., preanptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1949,-tf.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,

LOUISVELLE, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business estrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, &c. Chargen moderate.

April 1, 1948 tf

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street—P H I L A D E L P H I A Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of evary variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other astablishment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED .- Charry, Walnut, Sycamora, Gum and Pop-Aug. 6-4f. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

WOODRUFF & MCBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, \$3, Third Street, near Main Louisville, Ky. Dec. 9-1y.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Eoil, Rheumatium, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Fire, Biotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitics or Propsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, 4c.

Tuta Medicine has acquired a very extended and es-

tablished reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of heroditary disease, with swellen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrutiliona patient, covered with ulcars, loathnome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. years ander cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rhenmatism, and many other complaints apringing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of day case, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly toa tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestinable value. The affected, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapa-

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has and 6c for Hams in casks. Fair sales of Lard at Sjace.

TOBACCO.—There is a good demand, withincreasing receipts. Good Leaf and dry Tobacco is scarce and commands much higher figures than the usual rates.

The sales at Todds' warehouse during the week have

of Circuit Courts In Kentucky.

The bill for the remitting of duties upon imported goods consumed at the great fire in New York, occupied the morning session, which was discussed at length, and the hill was finally laid on the amount to 43 hb fa, as follows: Firsts, \$1 75a\$5 05; Sec.

The sales at Todds' warehouse amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, at the following prices: Firsts, \$1 amounted to 81 hhda, eil to perfect health, and that in the spare of these weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time ane JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

> are 828 bbls. We hear of sales of new Peach Brandy This cure was effected in July, 1911; there have been Merara, Saxpa,-Gentlemen-1 consider it but an acof justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cute of an ob-

stimale Cancerous Ulcum on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilled physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeous, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for ove weeks insuccession

least benefit whatever. Althe various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for his weeks husuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and foc six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of intine acid, not the cavity or internal ulcer was no large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probuse was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by niedicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast land open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despared of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Necessay surfaces bootsmoothale and certificates of cure by the use of Satist' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. From the were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very elected change. From the superiority cured. It is now over eleve a months since the cure was completed; liese in not the nightest appearance of a return. I they are pronounce much find the area was acided to be medicine by Sasta 'Sam say will had, and how he medicine of any in a day ing the time I was assuming, nor have I taken day in a day ing the time I was assuming to make Your valuable. Please excuse this long defeured acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sarsarparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence. when nothing else could; and it cel movels a under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do mest respectfully invite ladies affected as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference

NANCY J. MILLER, 215 Sulfivanst. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

auccessibily into the layer of our chilens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this layaliable medicine—it we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to apeak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now well convinced that, without may exception, it is the axpest, PLEASANTEST, and as a compound ever officied to the public, for the cure of all chrome diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, to gether with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'now-level nectory vendors,' that we hardly dare recom-

trains and nostrum venders, that we hardly dare tecom-mend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consist-ency; but in this instance we hesitate not to heard the re-mark which we have made above.—Haryord Review. SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mra. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofalous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af-

fection of the throat and chest:-Bvrr.gvsacao, Va., Dec. 13, 1845. Messes. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before 1 commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks logether that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the luffammation from my throat extended to my head, so that ony hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three mouths the cure of which has been effected estirely by the use of

your Sarsaparuta. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS. This dangerous and abarming affection, which has swept roin the stage of time to many, both at the innocent age from the stage of time to main, both at the innoceal age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and anhoote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful lattuence of this preparation. A little grand child of Mr. Will. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large tump amounting three hile, and at least two mekes in divisions. and discharged as almost incredible quantity of most of and discnarged as amove increatine quantity of most of-femsive matter; and beaides this, a large quantity was dis-charged from the ears, of a very offensive character.— Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSA PARILLA, which effectmade trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they ealt at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—Baltimore Sun,

rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn: Wonenn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Measura, Sanda: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt batthat it is a most valuable medicine, and that the aumerous certificates you have received of in efficacy are fully sustained by xxrisiiance, and although its reputation and stilly are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afficted by disease to become acquainted with the EFF:
CACY and POWER of your valuable medicine.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsapa-

I am, geotiemen, gratefully and ve LUTHER WRIGHT Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. S. ANDN, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Himman, Timcinnati; D. Craighead, Indianopolis, Ia.; and by druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Perrane, have removed their establishment from their late stand, near the rorner of Fifth and Main street, to that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a guneral business in the sale of Planos, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERV. They have in store a large assortment of Plano Forles, of the different styles and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscallaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on lavorable terms.

Torders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., respectfully solicited. of PETERS, WRBB & CO., Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisvil

A Fling at the Ballad-Mongers.

BY T. WESTWOOD.

Summer's face is set around With a rosy wreath,-Rose tints on her damask cheek. Rose scents in her breath. Summer's smiles are very fair, And her deep soft eyes declare Honeyed meanings, -while her voice Saith for aye, "Rejoice, rejoice!" And I bend my knees before her .-Singing ditties in her honor, Heaping all my praise upon her: Till—ah!—yes—I must avow,
When the hour comes she doth bow At the sound of Time's death-imell, I can say, Farewell-farewell! With small weeping in my eyes, And small senso of sacrifice. I can see her waning slowly,-See her pass and vanish wholly,-Sighing not while Autumn weaves Grave-robes of her withered leaves; Nay, exulting when, anon, To possess her vacant throne,-

While the heaven grows black, and madly Toss the bare boughs to and fro,— Winter cometh, shouting hoarsely, o'er the hil top through the snow!

He is come-he greets us there' He and I will walk together: I, beside my hearth-fires glare,--He, without, with his wild weather. Pahaw! let ballad-mongers sing, Harping on a worn-out string, That old story, --old and weary--Of sad Summer's withering; Let them sing, with sour grimaces-Mock tears rolling down their faces-Of a daisy nipped untimely Or some other doleful thing! Better faish, I was, in mine, Winter, while I greet thee there; Thou, without, with thy wild weather. I, beside my hearth-fire's glare. Better faith, -ye ballad-mongers, Take it in its sober grace,-That no blessing e'er departeth. But another takes its place. Flowers are taken-out-door gladness .-Song and bloom, they both depart: But by stress of Nature's sadness Heart drows neaver unto heart. Clouds obscure the sky's sweet azure. Feeble sunshine gleameth through; All the brighter love upspringeth. With its sunshine, warm and true. For the aspects changed and withered Of the garden, glen and stream, --See the faces that are gathered Round the yule-fire's ruddy gleain! Kindly faces, cordial faces, Hearty age and frolic youth Who would sigh for shrivelled daisies 'Mid such joy as this, good sooth? Who would say amid the laughter, Harping on the old pretence,— God doth take the gladness from us When he taketh Summer hence? Who-but hark! old Winter shoutetl Till the woodland echoes ringsnap that worn-out string!

Anecdotes of Wilkle.

Wilkie was not quick in perceiving a joke, although he was always anxious to do Paris; where we benefitted much by having good Mr. Ames, who prided herself on her herself. Even in the depths of their forests so, and to recollect humorous stories, of which he was exceedingly fond. As in of the party who had visited that city be. one occasion, seeing a nice pair of roasted which nothing but that deep feeling could staying at Mr. Wells', at Redleaf, one Allston made a beautiful copy in the Lou. long grace, was fain to jog his Elbow, tell- sex, believed to be in nearer communion morning at breakfas; a very small puppy vie, of the celebrated "Marriage at Cana," ing him that if he did not stop soon, she with divinity than men. In the superstime, said a lady, 'how this creature teases me!' I took it up and put it into my breast-pocket. Mr. Wells said, 'That is a pretty nosegay.' 'Yes,' said l, 'it is a dog-Wilkie's attention, sitting opposite, was called to his friend's pun; but all in vain-he could not be persuaded to see anything in it. I recollect trying once to explain to him, with the same want of success. Hogarth's joke in putting the sign of the woman without a head, ('The Good Woman,') under the window from whence the quarrelsome wife is throwing the dinner

Chantrey and Wilkie were dining alone with me, when the former, in his great kindness for Wilkie, ventured, as he said, to take him to task for his constant use of the word "relly," (really,) when listening to any conversation in which he was much interested. 'Now, for instance,' said Chan. trey, 'suppose I was giving you an account of any interesting matter, you would constantly say "Relly!" ' Relly!' exclaimed Wilkie immediately, with a look of the most perfect astonishment.

Another dinner scene of a different description, at Wilkie's house, is worthy of insertion. Mr. Collins' brother Francis possessed a remarkably retentive memory, which he was accustomed to use for the amusement of himself and others in the following way. He learnt by heart a whole number of one of Dr. Johnson's "Ramblers," and used to cause considerable diversion to those in the secret, by repeating it all through to a new company in a conversational tone, as if it were the accidental product of his own fancy-now addressing his flow of moral eloquence to one astonished auditor and now to another. One day, when the two brothers were dining at Wilkie's, it was determined to try the experiment upon their host. After dinner, accordingly, Mr. Collins paved the way for the coming speech, by leading the conversation imperceptibly to the subject of the paper in the "Rambler." At the right

one a small, early picture, called "Sun- of Sacred and Legendary Art. day Morning?—I asked Wilkie what he thought of its fetching, as it did, a hundred

expressed my surprise that he should have given so small a sum for so clever a work. Wilkie, defending him, said: 'Ah, but consider, as I was not known at that time, it was a great risk!'

will not, perhaps, be unacceptable after the Lyceum; and on the following morning soe that the Springs fail in manie places, this to many of our readers.

whether Principal Baird would preach be- upon the whole, but that there was a little guage of Job, concerning the Brooks which fore the King. (Now, Principal Baird has too much matter of fact about it, and that the Drouth consumeth: "What time they a sad habit of crying in the pulpit.) 'Why, as for fun he did not think quite so much wax Warme they vanish; when it is hot says Chalmers, if he does, it will be George was made of it as might have been. Hook they are consumed out of their place. The Baird to George Rex, greeting!'

letter to Mr. Leslie, of G. S. Newton, the there being but few people in the house. and grass have lost much of the brightness

Of his genius as a painter I can speak with the highest admiration. Taste, that undefinable natural gift, pervaded everything he did. His conception of a subject was always judicious; his feeling for character and expression so nice, that he never degenerated into mannerism, or caricature. His chiaroscuro was conducted with great breadth, and was always in unison with the sentiment he desired to convey; and, Watteau-witness his "Jessica," especially. collection of Mr. Sheepshanks; and we humorist. were much struck with the beauty of its no one more sensible of poor Newton's and sound judgment, you will agree with me, render his praise truly valuable.

Of another American painter, Washington, Allston, we have the following account in a letter to Dana the American:

until he left England for America, I saw more of him than of almost any other friend prison passage, returned to the cell, and hoofs ringing along the gravel way. Our I had. Every time I was in his company, said in a low voice to the criminal, 'You'll sweet Chaucer telleth of a Mirrour in the my admiration of his churacter, and my pardon my pressing the subject, but now, which he that looked did see all his past high estimation of his mind and acquire at all events, my dear friend, you can have Life; that magical Mirrour is no fable, for kindness he showed to my mother and my of Hook. brother, upon his frequent visits to our abode, so completely cemented the bond of Take this faith, thou ballad-monger,-pr'ythec union, that I always considered him as one of our family. Alas! that family, with the exception of your correspondent, are now any Writer. Rebecca thought the lines no more seen! It was in the year 1817 that I accompanied Allston and Leslie to Aliston for our guide, as being the only one skill in Housewifery and Cookery; and on the stern had assigned to him a station fessional employment at Paris, he remained there: and we returned together to London. with my friend's real character; which, in night at a poor house neare the Sea shore, over the rites of religion, conducted divinevery new view I took of it, became more much to be admired; and his great reverence for sacred things, and the entire purity was remarkable in his thanks for aptly ci. Neither rank nor wealth could atone for as it was, with power of intellect and im. Whatsower food was upon the table before injuries more severely punished than those agination,) I never saw surpassed. \* \* him, Mr. Parker and himself did greatlie which the main strength of man enabled the "Dead Man restored by touching the he, nothing put to it, offered thanks that nevertheless, in the family, held subording

> Dream." After this he never sent a picture our good hostess was not a little disturbed, qual ties not different in degree, but kind to the Academy; which all regretted, as it thinking we were mocking her poor Fare; from those of her helpmate, they may be was the wish of the body to see him a and we were fain to tell her the cause of the complement of his, and, united with Royal Academician; which, unless he ex. our Mirth, which was indeed ill-timed. hibited and returned to England, was not possible according to our laws. \* \* 1 will mention an anecdote of him which it Mr. Ward, which made us all merrie.is probable he may have told you. Some There was a noted Antinomian of Boston, years after Allston had acquired a conside. who used to goe much about the country imposed the joyful burden of her support rable reputation as a painter, a friend disputing with all who would listen to him, and the happy duty of her protectionshowed him a miniature, and begged he who, coming to Ipswich one night with principle too little considered by those would give his sincere opinion upon its another of his sort with him, would fain who, with a scarcely pardonable offence, merits, as the young man who drew it had have tarried with Mr. Ward, but he told sciolism, have clamored for what they call some thoughts of becoming a painter by them that he had scarce Hay and Grain the rights of woman. profession. Allston after much pressing, and declining to give an opinion, candidly Cattel, and that they would do well to take akin to divinity, but not one among them told the gentleman he feared the lad would their horses to the Ordinary, where they ever raved that femme libre could be 270. never do anything as a painter; and advised could be better cared for. But the Fellow man.—The Sazons in England, by John influence the golden glories of the harvest his following some more congenial pursuit. not wishing to be see put off, bade him Mitchell Kemble. His friend then convinced him that the consider what the Scripture said touching work had been done by Allston himself, the keeping of strangers, as some had therefor this very gentleman, when Allston was by entertained Angels unawares. 'True. very young!'- Memoirs of William Col. iny friend,' said Mr. Ward, 'but we don't

The Story of Santa Verenien.

It is an ancient tradition that when our moment, Francis Collins began. As the Saviour was on his way to Calvary, bearing first grand Johnsonian sentences struck up. the cross, he passed by the door of a comon his ear, (uttered, it should be remember. passionate woman, who, beholding the ed, in the most elaborately careless and drops of agony on his brow, wiped his face conversational manner,) Wilkie started at with a napkin, or, as others say, with her the high tone that the conversation had sud. the features of Christ remained to the features of Christ remained to the column, throw it into confument and cattle were all walking with their denly assumed, and looked vainly for ex- miraculously impressed upon the linen .planation to his friend Collins, who, on his part, sat with his eyes respectfully fixed on his brother, all rapt attention to the clock.—The miraculously impressed upon the linen.—In adjacent mountain, where they were through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from their desolating through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from the sea, and thus deliver the country from the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver the country from the hardest rock—the hasty torrent deliver quence that was dropping from his lips. - Fr. Le Saint Suaire.) All the stories rela. secured by a pile of stones. They imme-Once or twice, with perfect mimicry of the live to the sudarium belong properly to the diately fell into a deep slumber, which was conversational character he had assumed, legends of Christ: I shall therefore only most miraculously prolonged without in the swiftness of a race horse clearing his analysis of sollections his the swiftness of a race horse clearing his paused, as if collecting his thronging ideas.

At one or two of these intervals Wilkie woman of whom the legend is related.

endeavored to speak, to ask a moment for the active imagination of the people in.

The active imagination of the people in. consideration; but the torrent of his guest's vented a story for her, according to which eloquence was not to be delayed—'it was she was Veronica, or Berenice, the niece ply materials for some rustic edifice. The too rapid to stay for any man-away it of King Herod, being the daughter of his light of the sun darted into the cavern and tiny buzzers, of whom a monster train, went' like Mr. Shandy's oratory before sister Salome, who had been devoted to the the Seven Sleepers were permitted to awake. scenting their game afar, may even follow went' like Mr. Shandy's oratory before sister Salome, who had been devoted to the orange of the world, but, on the world at last it reached points and vanities of the world, but, on the world, but, on the world at last it reached points and vanities of the world, but, on the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world as host, thought it his duty to break silence the Saviour, was suddenly converted. The they were pressed by the calls of hunger, ings?-Epsodes of Insect Life. by the first compliment, exclaimed with the miraculous power of the sacred image im. and resolved that Jamblichus, one of their To Alfred Tennyson, after Meeting him for most perfect unconsciousness of the trick pressed upon her napkin being universally number, should secretly return to the city, that had been played him, 'Aye, aye, Mr. recognised, she was sent for by the Em. to purchase bread for the use of himself and Francis; verra clever—(though I did not understand it all)—verra clever!'

His friends relate of him that he could draw before he could write. He recollect.

Rome in company with St. Peter and St.

Rome in company with St. Peter and St. d this himself, and spoke to the of an old Paul, until she suffered martyrdom under increased by the appearance of a large cross and permanence, on thoughts that float along the principal of the stream of life, to join the passive throng woman, who had in her cottage near his Nero; or, according to another legend, she triumphantly crected over the principal Of shades and echoes that are memory's being father's manse a clean scoured wooden came to Europe in the same vessel with gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and Hearing we hear not, and we see not seeing, stool, on which she used to allow him to Lazarus and Mary Magdalene, and suffered obsolete language confounded the baker, to If passion, fancy, faith, move not among draw with a coarse carpenter's pencil, and martyrdom either in Provence or Aquitaine.

The never-present moments of reflection.

Long have I viewed the ein the crystal sphere of verse, that like the beryl makes appear. day.

When Lord Mulgrave's pictures were sold at Christie's, Wilkie waited in the memory of the compassionate woman, neighborhood, whilst Lattended the sole. It and the lattended the sole. It are detailed in the christie's and Jamblichus on the suspicion of a secret visions of hope, begot of recollection—

Knowing thee now, a real earth-treading man, Not less I love thee, and not more I can. neighborhood, whilst I attended the sale. It and the legend of the miraculous image, zing discovery, that two centuries were was quite refreshing to see his joy when I continue to be blended in the imaginations almost elapsed since Jamblichus and his returned with a list of prices. The sketches of the people. In the ancient pictures of friends had escaped from the rage of a pa. produced more than five hundred per cent. the procession to Calvary, St. Veronica is gan tyrant. The Bishop of Ephesus, the

Anecdotes of Theodore Hook. The title of one of Mr. Matthew's pieces "Earth, Air and Water," gave rise, here greatlie unlike that of mine own according to Theodore Hook, to a some- Countrie. The heate is greate, the Sun what curious blunder, he despatched one shining verie strong and bright, and for evening a clever and ingenious Scotch ac- more than a Month it hath been exceeding A Scotch joke by the late Dr. Chalmers quaintance with the newspaper orders to dry, without anie considerable fall of Rain, asked his opinion of the performance. The and the Watercourses are dried up, which Dr, Chalmers was asked by Wilkie, gentlemen said that it was rather comical doth bring to mind veria forcibly the lanasked if the rest of the audience laughed; Paths of their Way are turned aside; they Here is a short notice by Collins, in a he said not much, but this he attributed to goe to nothing and perish." The herbage Well, but, said the editor, 'surely you which they did wear in the earlie Summer; and holds him to his throne. If that tie be Was not 'the Locust after its kind' exliked the songs-did you not think Math. mioreover, there be fewer Flowers to be ews a very droll person?' The gentleman seen. The Fields and Roads are dustie, replied that there were no songs, and that and all things do seem to faint and wax he did not think Mathews so very droll; he old under the intolerable Sun. Great Lo. had a good deal of quiet humor certainly, custs sing sharp in the hedges and bushes, and an admirable delivery; he had never and Grasshoppers flie up in clouds, as it seen a more gentlemanly man in his life, were, when one walks over the dry grass bating that, perhaps, he was a little too fat. which they feed upon, and at nightfall Mus-Hook was completely puzzled-a dull en- ketoes are no small torment. Whenever tertainment, no songs, a thin house, and a I doe look forth at noonday, at which time above all, his talent as a colorist was unexceptionable; not only as respected the till a reference to the play-bill showed that and dezzle like that from an hot Furnace, general arrangement of color and tone, but his Scotch friend, having visited the theatre and see the poor flie-bitten Cattell whisking in the happy choice and delicate contrast of on the Wednesday, had been listening unhis local colors and bioken times. In some of his female figures the flesh seemed to be an union of the beauties of Vandyke and he was quite convinced was no other than must needs call to mind the Summer season The "Portia and Bassania," I saw a short the celebrated representation of the great of Old England, the cool sea aire, the soft

very intimate with Fauntleroy, and with a green walls, the Trees and Shrubs all clean tone, and its other high qualities. I know few friends was in the habit of dining with and moist, and the Vines and Creepers him frequently. On these occasions, when hanging over walls and gateways, verie merits than Wilkie, whose great sincerity the party was not too large, the host would plenteous and beautiful to behold. Ah me! produce some very choice old Lunelle wine, often in these days do I think of Hilton of which R --- was exceedingly fond, Grange, with its great Oaks, and cool but Fuuntleroy could never be prevailed breezy Hills and Meadows greene the upon to say where he got it or how it could Summer long. I shut mine eyes, and lo! be obtained. When the latter was unlit is all before me like a picture; I see mine der sentence of death, his old associates uncle's grey hairs beneath the Trees, and 'My acquaintance with Mr. Allston be- visited him repeatedly, and at their last my good Aunt standeth in the doorway, and gan in 1314. I was introduced to him by interview, the night before his execution, Cousin Oliver comes up in his field dress, iny friend Leslie; and from that moment, R \_\_\_\_\_, after having bid him farewell from the Croft or the Mill; I can hear his ments, as well as of his great genius as a no objection to tell me where I can get in the memorie of love old things do return Todeath, and mix with our connatural dust?"

> Two Scriptural Quips. Mr. Ward was much pleased with th verses, saying that they would do honor to

Mr. Saltonstall told another story of old considered a being of a higher nature; as a read that the Angels came a horseback!-Leaves from "Margaret Smith's Journal,"

by John G. Whittier. The Seven Sleepers. selves in a spacious cavern, on the side of by countinued falling bores its passage sion, drive the locusts out to sea, and thus feet uppermost; that the houses and earth produced more than five hundred per cent. the procession to Calvary, St. Veronica is clergy, the magistrate, the people and, it is seldom omitted.'—Mrs. Jameson's Poetry said, the Emperor Theodosius himself, hastened to visit the cavern of the Seven and ten pounds, and whether Lord Mul. entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces their benediction, and at the same instant soon find himself left alone. A man

August ye 10th .- "I find the Summer

dropping Showers, the Fields so thick with A Mr. R a wine-morchant, was Grusset, and skirted with hedge-rows like painter, increased; and the affectionate some of that Lunelle.'-Life and Remains and slowe themselves as fentures doe in the Smith's Journal," by John G. Whittier.

The German House. "The German house was a holy thing concerning the long grace at meat happy, the bend of marriage a sacred and symboli and said she was minded of the Wife of the lengagement; holy above man was woman stances, I recollect, once, when we were fore. During our stay of about six weeks, Fowls growing cold under her husband's have rendered possible; this was the sacred was running about under the table. Dear ly Paul Veronese. As Leslie had pro. feared they would have small occasion for tious tradition of their mythology, it was thankfulness for their spoiled dinner. Mr. the roung and beautiful Shieldmays, the Ward said he was once traveling in coin- maiden Nælcyrian, who selected the cham-During this visit I had of course the very best opportunities of becoming acquainted Mr. Parker of Newbury, and stopping all guests of Woden. The matrons presided the Woman thereof brought into the room alions, and encouraged the warriors on the satisfactory. The sweetness and subdued for their supper a great wooden Tray, full field of battle; Veledas and Aurinias. cheerfulness of his temper under the various of something nicely covered up by a clean propietesses in the bloom of youth and little inconveniences of our journey, was linen cloth. It proved to be a dish of boiled beauty, led the raw levies of the north to Clams, in their shells; and as Mr. Philips triumph over the veteran legions of Romc and innocence of his conversation, (coupras, ting passages of Scripture with regard to violated chastity; nor were, in general, any The first picture I saw of Allston's was wonder what he could say of this Dish; but him to inflict on woman. That woman, Bours of Elisha," exhibited at the British now, as formerly, the Lord's people were at situation to man, lies in the nature of Gallery, in 1814. He received the two enabled to partake of the abundance of the the family itself, and in the disposition and hundred pounds premium for his exertions. seas, and treasures hid in the sands.— qualities which have been implanted in \* In 1819 he exhibited at the Royal 'Whereat,' said Mr. Ward, 'we did find it woman, to enable her to fulfil her appoint-Academy his exquisite picture of "Jacob's see hard to keep grave countenances, that ed duties in the scheme of Providencehis, make up the full and perfect circle of humanity. As an individual, woman, was

member of the state, she was necessarily

represented by him upon whom nature had

Correction may reform negligent boys, but not amend those who are insensibly dull. All the whetting in the world can never set a razor's edge on that which hath no steel in it .- Fuller.

If a man does not make new acquaingrave had not got it cheap enough? 'Why, adversity, is delightful at home, and unobhe gave me fifteen pounds for it!' When I trusive abroad.

peaceably expired!—Mrs. Jameson's Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art. try of Sacred and Legendary Art. pair,-Johnson.

Haman Character.

fessional fame fade away and die with all one common habit. See, in the West Inreally permanent, but virtue and personal sometimes the English, as his copyist,) worth. They remain. Whatever of ex- seated at his luxurious table, oiling the cellence is wrought into the soul itself, be- hinges of his worn-out appetite with those longs to both worlds. Real goodness does lumps of insect fatness known as the grube not attach itself merely to this life, it points of the Palm Weevil; and then turn to the to another world. Political or professional poor degraded Hottentot, squatted on the fame cannot last forever, but a conscience arid ground, swallowing, by handfuls, White void of offence before God and man, is an Ants roasted, washed down by Locust soup, inheritance for eternity. Religion, there- or just as often, too hungry or too indolent fore, is a necessary, an indispensable to dress them, devouring the uncooked Inelement in any great human character .- sects. But, after all, none can pronounce There is no living without it. Religion is these Acridophagi or Locust eaters, as monthe tie that connects man with his Creator, sters of singularity in their mode of diet. all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a pressly allowed for food by the Mosaic and its whole future nothing but darkness, Nature, ever kind and provident, permit desolation, and death. A man with no this insect scourge of humanity to be consense of religious duty is he whom the verted into a medium of supporting human terrific manner-as "living without God in ravages, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Ethiopia ses of his creation.

and such the death of JEREMIAH MASON. and truly we opine that he must have been For one I would pour out my heart like quite as much a hero in his way, as the water, I would embalm his memory in my dweller in Surinam or the Mauritius, who best affections. His friendship, so long first engulfed a fat Palm Weevil grub .continued, I esteem one of the greatest Why should the Frenchman, wiping his blessings of my life; and I hope that it may mouth after Snail soup, laugh at the Chinabe known hereafter, that-without inter- man smacking his lips after a dish of Silk. mission or coolness-for so long a period, worm chrysalides; Shrimp-eaters as we are, Mr. Mason and myself were friends.

ishing Adam: -

"I yield it just, said Adam, and submit, But there is yet no other way, besides These painful passages, how we may come

"There is," said Michael, "if thou well observe Glass, with a perfect and most beguiling likeness."—Leaves from "Margaret taught. In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from

Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; Till many years over thy head return. So may'st thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease

Gathered, not harshly plucked; for death mature, -Daniel Webster's remarks on the death of the late Jeremiah Mason.

A Swarm of Locusts. Speaking of natural exhibitions, a fall most awful I have ever seen; and I may be excused for digressing from the immediate thread of my narrative to give my readers some account of that dreadful scourge, which is considered in eastern and southern countries the most unfailing manifestation of the wrath of God. Traveling along the western coast of Africa, I once beheld this of Insect Life. terrible infliction. These creatures fell in thousands and tens of thousands around us ing at our feet; yet we were removed from future or the past. But it is the special voline, and in a mighty moving column. The fall of locusts from this central column under the line of flight, attempting ineffectually to graze in the field, approached her mouth to the grass, there rose immediately so dense a swarm, that her head was for worse than Egyptian plague, clouds of locusts rose up under her feet, visible even at tory .- Whittier. a distance as clouds of dust when set in motion by the wind on a stormy day. At the extremity of the field I saw the husbandmen bending over their staffs, and familiar with the artistic world, to see how gazing with hopeless eyes upon that host of little youth is to be met with amongst the over the land, and consigned to min all the laged men; our rising authors are bald; our perished, and the leafy honors of the forest disappeared. There stood those ruined men, Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of the magnitude of their calamity, yet conmanheod proceed from idleness; with men scious of their utter inability to control it; from the prodigal richness of his genius, or of quick minds, to whom it is especially while, farther on, where some woodland from having hit the favor of the moment, pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit lay in the immediate line of the advancing yet, as a general rule, celebrity is slowly of many disappointments and schemes oft column, heath set on fire, and trees kindbaffled and men fail in their schemes rot ling into a blaze, testified the general horso much for the want of strength, as from ror of a visitation which the ill-fated inhab-The story of the Seven Sleepers is the the illidirection of it. The weakest living itants endeavored to avert by so frightful a most romantic of the legends of the church. creature, by concentrating his powers on a remedy. They believed that the smoke drink belike, raised a dreadful outcry at It is as follows:—When the Emperor single object, can accomplish something; arising from the burning forest, and ascend- the corner of the marketplace, "That the Decius persecuted the Christians, seven the strengest, by dispersing his over many, ing into the air, would impede the direct world was turned topsy-turvy; that the

> Smooth and cheerful of aspect are the take their roving glances for the steadfast. tearful, unfathomable eyes of friendship, There was an everlasting truth in the words love and interest clung so closely, so obstinately, so unceasingly around one whom "I have wept with him." And who questions the eternity of a tie thus cemented? We are joined together as by nails, which pierce while they unite, but which cannot be extracted without shivering the wood they have penetrated.

Doing Good.

Morni Sen With many persons the early age of life is passed in sowing in their minds the vices that are most suitable to their inclinations; the middle age goes on in nourishing and

of mankind .- New British Review.

The two axtremes of society, civilised But-sir-political eminence and pro- and barbarous, are here brought together in things earthly. Nothing of character is dies, the French planter gourmand (and worthless atom in the universe, its proper Law; and from the time of its institution attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, even to the present, does not the law of Scriptures describe-in such terse, but life? Since in all countries a prey to their the world." Such a man is out of his Egypt and Barbary, locusts are still an proper being, out of the circle of all his article of provision, in more or less extenduties, out of the circle of all his happi- sive use. And from what but prejudice ness, and away, far away, from the purpo- arises our disgust at Insect-feeding? Our king Jamie, of pedantic memory, was said to have pronounced him 'a vera valiant Such, Mr. Chief Justice, was the life, man' who first adventured on eating oysters, why should we stare at the locust-feeding He died in old age; not by a violent Ethiop or Arab, and why should he who stroke from the hand of death, not by a has supped off roasted crabs despise a New sudden rupture of the ties of nature, but by Caledonian for seasoning his breakfast with gradual wearing out of life. He enjoyed a relish of roasted Spiders? Instead of through life, indeed, remarkable health .- thanking our stars for our own discriminalle took competent exercise, loved the open ting taste, let us, then, rather thank Proviair, and avoiding all extreme theories or dence for that omniverous appetite common practices, controlled his conduct and practices, controlled his conduct and practices. Herein let us recognise a distice of life by the rules of prudence and tinguished provision by which our brother moderation. His death was, therefore, not man, when located in barren lands, or unlike that described by the Angel admon- overtaken by accidental scarcity, is enabled had become so unpelatable that a class to draw supplies from almost every depart of diet was very desirable, and Grave ment of nature. We only marvel that therefore, met them half way on he has Gastronomy (than whom even necessity the quadruped inspiring more confidence herself can scarcely boast a more numerous progeny of inventions and resources) arst meeting of the large ind graces be should not, in the demand of her votaries and large exotic quadruped—such see for new modes, have been led to seek more objects to each other—on the wide frequently for new materiel out of the ln- where either of them could sect Kingdom. This, however, may be reserved for some future time. Cockchafers One of the emus was easily shot ing a and chafer grubs may yet become articles for the London spring market, and Pates de Sauterelles may yet have a place in second courses. The idea is not Utopian, neither is it new; for Dr. Darwin long ago recom. There my men had a feast. - Colone, mended the former as a delicate addition to the list of entremets, and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who himself dared to venture on the thing unknown, pronounced the large Green Grasshopper to be excellent. And why not? Full of sweet vegetable juices, is it in the education of the whole how fresh imbibed, and in some cases, as in hold! According to the use made of the Aphides, scarcely altered, wherefore should it a pure blessing, or a cause of page

The Physician. This life of ours is sorrowful enough at new treasure being equal to he own and upon us, along the sands on which we its best estate; the brightest phase of it is thing which the constitution of man's were riding, and on the sea that was beat "sicklied o'er with the pale east" of the ture, and the arrangements of he buse their most oppressive influence; for a few cation of the Doctor to look only upon the dearly, and sacrifice much for it is be hundred yards to our right, darkening the shadow—to turn away from the house of mains, as he ought, his wife's first object. air, the great innumerable host came on feasting, and go down to that of mourn- but if she neglects his comfort to make slowly and steadily, advancing in a direct ing-to breathe day after day the atmost in fondling her infant, she is doing we phere of wretchedness—to grow familiar to both. If her husband no longer in with suffering—to look upon humanity dis-on his return from his business, a clean was so great, that when a cow, directly robed of its pride and glory, robbed of all its fictitious ornaments—weak, helpiess, him, but a litter of baby things, and a w naked—and undergoing the last fearful too busy up stairs to come down, or metempsychosis from its erect and god-like much engaged with her infant to talk image, the living temple of an enshrined him and make him comfortable, there a the moment almost concealed from sight; divinity, to the loathsome clodiand inaniand as she moved along, bewildered by this mate dust. Of what ghastly secrets of Household Education, by Harnet Me moral and physical disease is he the deposi- neau.

Scarcity of Young Celebrities.

It is rather curious at first, to one undeath, which swept like a destroying angel celebrities. Our young poets are middleprospects of the year, for wherever that col. distinguished painters are passing into the umn winged its flight, beneath its withering sere and yellow leaf; our very 'young Englanders' are getting gray and pursy .-The truth is, life is short, and art is long; and although a privileged man does somesilent and motionless, overwhelmed with times, in the ardor of youth, reach the summit of reputation by a bound, either gained, and not without many years of toilsome effort.—Lences.

means were taken, things in general were on the high road to the devil." As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last familiarities of daily life, but who can mis- began objuring, foaming, imprecating, when a good-natured auditor, going up, took the orator by the haunches, and softly inverting his position, set him down—on his feet.—

The which upon pression. of that woman, who, when asked why her The which upon perceiving, his mind was staggered not a little. "Ha! deuce take it!" the world that was hanging by its feet, him to employ for good purposes what Censor, Castigator Morum, Radical Reschoolmaster, when he is abroad step former, by whatever name thou art called, the menagerie, and borrow thence the have a care; especially if thou art getting ing principles of his art, We know bell loud! - Carlule.

In doing good, more good is always discovered requiring to be done, and this is the reward of doing it. When were Alexander of the divine privilege of thought; faith, the primeval cord that binds man in holy unison with his Creator, should soar to houself. reward of doing it. "Alps upon Alps its fountain of light, untrammeled by the leard the following anecdote related arise;" and a life thus devoted becomes sublime, as it approaches His who went an influence of an unlettered bigotry. few days since: "An avaricious landous sublime, as it approaches His who went an influence of an unlettered bigotry. sublime, as it approaches His who went about doing good. What the expression about doing good. What the expression about doing good. What the expression about doing good with the expression about doing good. about doing good. What the expression, manacle the will, or render it subservient the street for non-payment of rent. "God said let there be light and there was light," is in reference to the sublime of creations in the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of real to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the street for non-payment of the street for non-pay light," is in reference to the sublime of creation, the phrase "He went about doing good" is in regard to the moral regeneration of mankind.—New British Review.

Civilisation, in her theme of letter-ed intelligence, contemns the frequent and debasing appeals once made aloud to passion, cations had no effect to move his story here. but reposes for security upon the more she ejaculated, 'Have you no bowels she ejaculated, 'Have you no bowels gentle dictates of a wise humanity.—Jeseish Chronicle.

she ejaculated, 'Have you no compassion?' 'No, ma'am,' he replied, no compassion.' 'No, ma'am,' he rep

Confession.

Be not ashamed to confess that you have The study of literature nourshes youth, Sleepers, who related their story, bestowed tances as he advances through life, he will maturing these vices; and the last age con- you need not be ashamed of, that you have cludes in gathering, in pain and anguish, more sense than you had before to see your the bitter fruits of these most accursed seeds. error; more humility to acknowledge it; people think, if you would furnish to D'Argonne. and more grace to correct it-Seed.

BY CHABLES WILTON, I see it now, through bygone years. As plainly as of yore! Though grief and age have worn life's page And stained its traces o'er, That fairy home of boyhood's time, When the world was pure and gay, Comes sweeping back o'er memory's track I see again the well-known scene-I tread the path anew Where lily, rose, and eglantine, Commingling fragrance threw; You cannot say I'm weak and old, Or that my locks are gray-I'm hale and young-I stand among The scenes of yesterday! Thou reverend, old, and hallowed oak, I haif thee once again! The stately wave thy branches gave ls solemn now as then, When underneath thy charmed shade I mused the hours away, Nor thought too bright the dreams I made In sunny yesterday. Thou ereeping vine, that lov'st to twine Around the cottage door, And weave thy slender, netty arms My chamber lattice o'er-I've chapped my hille hands for şlee, And thought no vine so gay As the vine that clustered inuts for me In carldhood's yesterday! Ye tinted flowers of varied bue, That fringe the walks along-Ve modest plants that hide from view Amidst the blooming throng-I'm bounding down yourgarden slope With my long-forgot 'Huma!' I'm shouting loud the song of Hope You taught me yesterlay Alas! alas! that boyish song, For me, is hushed and sull The blood that danced so light and loag Creeps slowly now and chill: My sight grows dim-my limbs grow di-The vision fades away Though bught it seem, 'tis but the dream

Of bygone yesterday! The Emns and the Horse

When we continued our tide in the si noon three emus that had been feed a the downs came inquisitively forward osity apparently inspiring them with a courage than even the human intable Unfortunately for these birds, our ten the bird. It was curious to within

horse's side, and, that evening bear's Saturday night of a very labonous very we were not slow in seeking out 3 a.s. spot by the side of a pond in the need T. Mitchell's Expedition to the Interpr Tropical Australia.

A Cuntion to the Young Nother,

When the child is born what a Insects in the shape of diet be viewed with sin to some concerned, If it be the in abhorrence and disgust, and that forsooth, child, there is danger lest it be too ears by coarse shamble-fed animals living upon ling to the young mother. I believe date stall-fed oxen and sty-fed swine. - Episodes pens oftener than anybody knows that a first conjugal discontent follows on the bri

Pepys at Church.

After dinner, I by water alone there did entertain myself with my persp tive glass up and down the church, by wt had the great pleasure of seeing and i ing at a great many very fine women; what with that, and sleeping, I pas away the time till sermon was done. away to my toat, and up with it as is Barne Elmes, reading of Mr. Evelyn's new book against Solitude, in which I not find much excess of good matter, the it be pretty for a bye discourse. I wash pleasure saw some gallant ladies and peo come with their bottles, and baske's chairs, and form, to sup under the uees. the waterside, which was mighty place so home. - Pepys' Diary.

The Mother. A writer beautifully remarks that Maker. Missortune, and even crime, no barriers between her and her son While his mother lives he will have friend on earth who will not listen wh he is slandered, who will not deser: when he suffers, who will soothe him it sorrows, and speak to him of hope w no ebbing tide. It flows on from

cation is to train a child out of bad habi Intolerance should never hold in fettered into good, and reading or writing the mance the distinct the distin useful or hurtful just as they aid, or hinder

A cripple in the way, out travels after man or a post out of the way.—Ben loc

The mind has more room in it than most apartments .- Gray's Letters.